Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEA[TRE] Madison street, between State and [Dearborn]. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

THIRD and LAST WEEK of the talented tragedian, J. WILKES BOOTH.

Whose engagement has proved the [event of] THE SEASON. His performances, during [this] engagement, having been witnessed by 15,000 PERSONS, Who have bestowed upon his masterly [efforts] UNIVERSAL APPROBATION.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17th, FOR [ONE NIGHT] ONLY, Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy of OTHELLO. Othello ...... J. Wilkes [Booth]. Iago ...... E. C. Fritz. Cassio ...... Emilia ...... Mrs. J. Hosmer; Desdemona ...... GRAND DANCE by MISS JENNIE [...]. To conclude with the Farce of TWENTY MINUTES WITH A T[IGER]. Charles Beeswing ......

LIGHT GUARD BAND.— BARNARD, Leader; WM. POST, M[usical Direc]tor; GEO. CHAFFEY, Caller. OFFICE 95 RANDOLPH STREET, COR. DEARBORN. Having filled the places of the members [who] few days ago, the "Old Band" is a[gain in] "good condition." The names of the [members are] as follows:—T. W. Barnard, Jas. Dra[per], C. Numberger, Wm. Schumacher, [...] Chaffey, and Chicago's favorite side [drummer] Wm. Nevins. And we have been joined by [...] Post, formerly of Dodworth's Band, New [York], John Stichl, Violinist; Wm. Hunneman, [...] F. Schmidt, Wm. Buderbach. With the [aid] of talent we hope to merit and receive the [patronage] that has so long and kindly been [given] this organization. P. O. Box 3281.

VAAS & DEAN'S Light Guard Band. Office 47 South Clark street, between [...] Lake streets, Chicago, Ill. MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS, C[...] Post Office Box 2562. A. J. VAAS, Leader. S. T. DEAN.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Book[keeper] wanted at Lee's Bookstore and [...] City, Iowa.

WANTED—A Drug Clerk [in a] pleasant town of 2,000 inhabitants [...] two hours ride from Chicago. A German [...] Address for three days, with references, "A[POTHE]CAUTIST," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a Printer, employment in some country office. [...] seven years experience in the business. A[ddress] McCLURE, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a single [man], a good lodging room, furnished [or un]furnished, within two blocks of Sherman [House], gas and water handy. Best of references [...] dress "SAM," Tribune Office, stating terms [...]

WANTED—Board by a [gentle]man and wife, two children [...] strictly private family, having a good Piano [...] preferred), within fifteen minutes walk of [...] House. Terms must be moderate. Address [...] office.

WANTED—A situation [...] kind of general business, by a young [man] between seventeen and eighteen years of age, [...] a good hand, and would make himself as [...] able to his employer. References given [...] Address Post Office Box 2134.

WANTED—Agents (Local) Traveling) to sell articles wanted [by every] family. Selling rapidly. Agents are making [...] per day. Inclose stamp for Circulars to Post [Office Box] 3071, or call at 101 Dearborn street, Room [...] CHAS. POWELL.

WANTED—A competent [...] keeper being at present out of employ [...] sequence of new arrangements in business, [...] situation where he can faithfully serve the [interests of] his employer, on very moderate salary. [References] given. Address "H.," Post Office Box [...]

WANTED—To Rent by a [gentle]man and wife, a Cottage House, furnished [or] unfurnished, in a pleasant locality [...] ferred. No objections to waiting until [...] to take possession. Address Post Office Box [...]

WANTED—A first-class C[arriage] Painter and a Blacksmith. Also, For [sale,] riages, Top and Open Buggies for sale. [...] J. H. KLINE, No. 3 North Jefferson street.

WANTED—By a single [man,] situation as Coachman in a private fam[ily]. Satisfactory references given from No. 1 [...] and the city of St. Louis, having lived [...] for the last four years. Please address "L. [...]" Office.

WANTED—Agents, male [and fe]male—old, middle-aged and young—[in all] towns and villages, to make from $10 to [...] DUNN'S PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. The greatest novelty [...] just issued and in wonderful demand. [...] equalled. Send for a Circular to C. M. DUNN, 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—1,000 Horses. [The] undersigned is prepared to pay the [highest price] in cash for ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY [HORSES] at No. 181 State street, where he will be found [...] ALVIN [...]

WANTED.—200 Men w[anted as] TEAMSTERS.—$25 a month and [board will] be paid for 200 men for three months' service as teamsters for the army of the Ohio. Transportation from Chicago furnished. Apply at the W[...] Hall.

WANTED—AGENTS. You Can Make 150 per Cent. By selling Dunn's Prize Stationery and Recipes. The success of the above [...] C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—100 Agents, [Local] and Traveling, throughout the [West, for] our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, [no] "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit [...] For circulars enclose stamp, J. N. [...] CO., Agents, Inventors and Manufacturers, 8 Custom House Place, Chicago.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn street, opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to give satisfactory reference from former employer. [...] A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3585.

WANTED—Agents to canvass [for] Headley's Life of Washington, [Bio]graphy and History, Christian Home, and [...] editions, both in the English and German [...] success exclusive agencies given for towns [...] For full information call on or address [...] GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. American, English, Irish, Scotch and German [...] colored servants, with good city references [...] Chicago Intelligence Office, No. 123 Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington [...] orders punctually attended to. Post Office [...] MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—Agents and C[anvassers] in every County in the Northwest [...] seeking employment can learn of a [...] procure a pleasant and profitable business [...] a three cent stamp to F. A. T[...] Office Box 4128, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED! WANTED! MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near La Salle. Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. [...] presume, from past years of acquaintance [...] ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them [...] able Servants. Orders from the country prom[ptly at]tended to. P. O. Box 3866.

WANTED—AGENTS, [Male] or Female,—Agents wanted in every [...] United States to sell J. Keller's new improved [...] for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, [...] secured by copyright. Agents making [...] per day. For particulars inquire at [...] Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, or address [...] 3322, enclosing three cent postage stamp. [...] FOSTER.

WANTED.—Agents in [every] town in the loyal States of the West, [to sell] our new Illustrated Religious and [other] Works, which have the highest testimonials [...] for, and are adapted to the wants of the [people], only by subscription. Extra inducements [...] For particulars call on or address [...] R. B. & R. C. TREAT, 121 Washin[gton street,] Chicago.—Box 4367.

WANTED, 1000 A[gents to sell] "THE MAP." JUST PUBLISHED, THE HISTORICAL WAR M[AP], Showing at a glance the location of every Battle Field Stamped in C[olors]. Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly [...] In every respect the Great M[ap of] the time. In the margin is given a concise and [...] scription of every Battle, Regiments engaged [...] rals which successful, &c., &c. [...] Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, [post]paid, on receipt of retail price.

Agents Wanted. LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SA[LES]. Address R. B. LANDON, Post Office Box [...] No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont [House].

To Rent.

TO RENT.—To rent cheap [a] good tenant the first-class, three-story [...] ment, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street, [...] modern improvements—speaking tubes, [...] rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. [...] given immediately. Inquire of C. H. BAN[...] Office.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All [...] instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. B. PROSSER, 138 Clark [street].

TO RENT—New and second [hand] PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad [...] attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark [street].

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two front [rooms] to let with board to a gentleman and [wife, or] single gentlemen, on reasonable terms. [...] Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS, At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph [street].

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. [...]) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS, At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph [street].

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862. NUMBER 291

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

There can be no doubt at present writing that the new constitution has been adopted by the voters of Illinois by a clear majority. This result of yesterday's election we regret as seriously as we have opposed it earnestly. When the figures in our own city and vicinity tell so strongly against the issue for which we have labored, there can be no question how the grand total of the State at large will foot up. The work of the Convention at Springfield is complete, and the infamies that until such adoption belonged only to a clique of politicians, have passed from personal to public possession. We regret it the more, in that it is principles and not men that the people have thus passed upon. At ordinary elections results depend much upon the personal characteristics and popularity of the candidates. In this there were no such modifying influences. It was simply a decision at the ballot-box on public policy. As such it should have received all the more careful attention of our people, but is such, and for this very reason lacking the spur of personal appeal and consideration, it did not.

The result of yesterday is saddening, as a proof that our people have learned so little from the great rebellion, so little of what pertains to the freeman's right at the ballot box, so little enlightenment on the great questions of the age. It should always stand on record that the apathy of good men and good citizens has thrown the reins of control in our State into the clutch of those whose handiwork is shown in the new constitution. How many of the readers of the TRIBUNE in city and country will couple with their regret at the disgrace of our State, a sense of personal share in such result, in allowing trifling pursuits, or unconcern to defraud them of their vote? Ought we not to have learned from the costly tuition of this war that the voter's franchise is a sacred trust?

We regret the result, because as far as it goes, it is a blight and insult thrown upon the humanity of our age. As long as the infamous Black Laws rested inoperative upon our statute books, the citizen of Illinois who was ashamed of their inhumanity could gather the consolation that they came down to us from an unenlightened [e]ar. Now we have the same atrocious statutes exhumed, reconstructed, and freshly flaunted in the light now dawning broadly around us on the great question of the age. In the midst of a slaveholder's rebellion the President issues an emancipation message. In the Border States the scheme of emancipation is putting forth its buds of promise, which, as surely as the seasons in their order, will bring Missouri and Kentucky into the galaxy of Free States. In our halls of Congress the debate is in progress on the question of declaring liberty to the slaves of all rebels who have lifted their hands against the Union. And it is at this juncture that the voice of Illinois rises dissonant and harsh, saying to the President, and to Congress, and to the struggling bands in the convulsed commonwealths—"If you emancipate, the product of your labors, the freed men and women are unworthy, and shall not enter our prairies. Keep them in bondage if you will; Illinois is for white men." What can but be the effect of this so far as it goes, but to chill and stay in their formation the free principles and the better manhood this rebellion had loosed from old time trammels.

We regret this, and the sober sense of a majority of our people will regret it, but all too late. It belies us abroad, for such is not the sentiment of our citizens. We refer to this main feature in the defeat sustained, because it is national and humanitarian in its bearing. The other enormities of the constitution are to come squarely down upon the voters and taxpayers of the State, and the collar will very speedily develope those sore spots it will be of no avail here to point out in advance. There will be punishment enough for yesterday's business in its appointed time. The main agencies which prevailed to hoodwink the people to their own injury, were apparent to all who visited the crowds at the election precincts yesterday. The great and prominent cry was against "Stump tail Banks" and "Death to Wildcats" and in this sign the victory was won. It was instructive to see men who have never given the cause of the Union one word or thought, men who once in the first zeal for ferreting out traitors, were watched and marked as disloyal—blatantly discoursing by the hour at the polls, on the evils of the wild cat banking, or perhaps urging a mechanic to vote for the Constitution and the "*Mechanics Lien.*" There were no other two war cries more prominent. There were strange companionships sprung out of this new constitution scheme. We cannot greatly regret for itself alone that anything has served to tuck "Liberty and Economy" snugly under the same quilt with the secession *Times*.

But now if ever was a time when human rights can sustain such defeats and still continue fighting. Never before were such mighty agencies abroad for the utter extinction of oppression and the establishment of liberty throughout our land. It will come as resistless as the march of the glacier and the men who in the Missouri convention vote down emancipation measures, and their congeners in Illinois who scheme to keep high, and broad the dykes of prejudices of caste and color, and the pride of race which have so long and well served the monster evil of human bondage, will alike be put to confusion and utter rout. "Humanity sweeps onward" and among its early wrecks will bear away the barbarism of Illinois though re-enacted yesterday.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Our Washington correspondent gives some items that show the corruptions and the dangers that surround this great national measure. If it cannot be rescued from the grasp of the Pawnee swindlers, to whom he refers, better defeat it at once. Is there not virtue enough in Congress, and energy enough in the great railway lines between Chicago and the seaboard, to secure the passage of a law that shall secure the building of the road within a reasonable time, and its location where it will best promote the commercial interests and the social welfare of the whole country. Let the people demand that Congress shake off these Pawnee harpies, locate the road where it should be, and place its interests in the hands of honest men, who will be able to command the confidence of the world, and thus so complete this magnificent enterprise.

SHIP CANALS TO THE LAKES.

We copy this morning the amended bill reported back to the House of Representatives by Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., providing for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It should not only be carefully read, but petitions by hundreds should at once be forwarded urging its immediate passage. We also have in type the memorial of Hon. S. B. Ruggles of New York to the President urging the enlargement of the Erie Canal so as to pass vessels of war. It is a most valuable document and will appear as soon as we can make room for it.

THE STORM.

Throughout yesterday afternoon and evening the presence of heavy thunderstorms in our immediate vicinity, though none visited us, constituted a nearly complete embargo on telegraphic news, and leaves our usual full columns under that head, sadly shorn and shortened. Especially meagre are our election returns from the country for this cause.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Interesting Southern facts and items, gleaned from various sources, will be found on the third page.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending June 14, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	57,307	49,155
Wheat, bu	570,283	221,510
Corn, bu	1,887,769	610,300
Oats, bu	94,737	75,700
Rye, bu	18,292	10,650
Barley, bu	10,318	665
Seeds, lbs	5,550	8,424
Pork, brls	240	617
Cut Meats, lbs	113,630	35,665
Lard, lbs	152,256	150,222
Tallow, lbs	1,965	58,435
Live Hogs, No	3,190	4,909
Dressed Hogs, No	....	....
Beef Cattle, No	4,102	3,801

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, &c., since Jan. 1st to date for three years:

	1862.	1861	1860.
Flour, brls	630,068	528,625	201,656
Wheat, bu	3,896,366	4,230,507	1,651,483
Corn, bu	7,350,238	7,511,670	7,168,601
Oats, bu	818,558	490,971	540,218
Rye, bu	407,626	174,171	61,191
Barley, bu	410,701	294,081	186,266
Seeds, lbs	2,835,828	2,552,175	2,597,214
Pork, brls	36,394	31,2[..]	12,309
Cut Meats, lbs	16,922,380	8,109,740	6,705,678
Lard, lbs	16,972,881	5,7[..],[..]8	3,923,515
Tallow, lbs	219,067	31[.],978	121,437
Live Hogs, no	216,760	128,834	68,536
Dressed Hogs, No	172,363	141,115	45,200
Beef Cattle, No	86,663	69,190	50,390

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn in store on the 16th inst., compared with the amount in store a week since, and that in store at the same period in 1861:

	June 16, 1862.	June 9, 1862.	June 15. 1861.
Flour, brls	56,187	59,495	35,250
Wheat, bu	1,168,664	846,766	442,023
Corn, bu	2,688,464	1,753,098	2,031,073

Army and Navy Matters.

The War Department has advices that large additions have been made to the rebel armies, by the conscription forcing into the ranks every white man and mulatto between twenty and sixty years of age. The army in Virginia has in this way been re-inforced by 60,000 men, but they are not effective soldiers, but will become good soldiers in a few months, should the war continue so long. It is on this account that it has been determined to open a camp of instructions at Annapolis, under Gen. Wool, for 50,000 soldiers, to be increased to 100,000 as soon as the camp is placed in operation. *If volunteers enough do not offer, a draft will doubtless be called for.* It is understood that these troops are not to be used until the fall campaign opens, and should the war be closed before that time, the camp will see but little hard and dangerous service, and will pass a pleasant summer at Annapolis.

THE ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Blair's Amended Bill.

In the United State's House of Representatives, June 13, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, from the committee on military affairs, reported back, with an amendment, a bill (H. R. No. 288) to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Illinois shall by conveyance, satisfactory to and approved by the Attorney General of the United States, transfer to and vest in the United States a clear and unincumbered title to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the land over which the same passes, including its banks, margins, tow-paths, feeders, right of way, locks, dams, water-power structures, and all the property, right, title and interest of the said State of Illinois, of, in, and to said canal, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, that William H. Swift, now one of the trustees of the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with a skillful and experienced engineer in the topographical corps of the United States army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, to be designated by the President of the United States, with authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, in such a manner as to furnish a suitable and sufficient water communication for the gunboats and other naval and war vessels of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, of the dimensions and in the mode hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall forthwith make a careful examination and survey of the said canal and river, and determine upon a suitable plan for the improvement aforementioned, which plan shall provide for the enlargement of said canal to a width of not less than 160 feet, with locks of not less than 350 feet in length and seventy-five feet in width, and for the improvement of said rivers in such a manner as to insure a safe and uninterrupted water navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, at all times during the season of navigation, of gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, and all other vessels not drawing over six feet of water, which plan shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the approval by the President of the United States of the plan of said improvement aforesaid, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to construct the said improvement, according to said plan, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to prosecute the same to completion with such dispatch as the nature of the work and the funds appropriated for that purpose from time to time by Congress shall permit. And the said commissioners shall make a report annually to the Secretary of War on the progress of said work, with estimates of the amount which will be required for the prosecution of the same during the succeeding year; and the Secretary of War shall include the amount so reported in the estimates for the expenditures of the war department, and the same shall be provided for in the annual appropriations for such department.

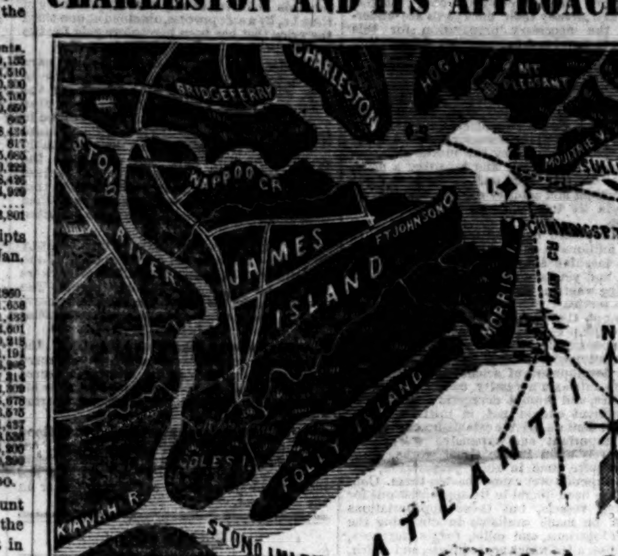
SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the exclusive control and management of the said canal and improvements, and shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use and navigation thereof, and to fix, alter and modify the rates of toll upon said canal and rivers included in said improvement, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such agents, engineers, surveyors and draughtsmen, collectors and other persons, as they may judge necessary for the performance of the work hereby committed to them, with full power to enter upon, appropriate, use and condemn any lands, water streams, and materials of any description necessary for the prosecution of the improvements contemplated by this bill: *Provided*, That when private property shall be taken for such purpose the same shall be condemned and compensation made therefor in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. And it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to cause all the work done upon said improvements to be let to the lowest responsible bidder at public lettings, of which sufficient public notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, shall be given.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the revenues derived from the said canal and river, over and above the expenses of management, and of repairs and expenditures thereon, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a separate account shall be kept of such receipts, and the same shall be appropriated as follows: first, to the payment of the interest and principal expended by the United States upon the said work; second, to the payment to the State of Illinois of the entire amount, which was a charge upon the said canal at the time of the conveyance thereof to the United States, together with the interest thereof, which amount shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, upon such vouchers, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall each receive such salary, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Secretary of War shall, with respect to their respective duties and services determine: *Provided*, That such additional compensation only shall be allowed to the said commissioners designated from the topographical corps as shall, by the Secretary of War, be deemed proper, and said commissioners shall respectively give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such amount and upon such condition as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the reimbursement to the United States of the amount by them expended, and to the State of Illinois of the said canal indebtedness, as provided in section five, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, upon the request of the legislature of the State of Illinois, to transfer to said State of Illinois the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said improvements thereof, with a proviso to be attached to the said transfer that the said canal shall forever thereafter be open and free to the navigation of all the citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as should be necessary to keep the same in suitable repair, and defray the current expenses of its management, and subject to the further condition that the United States should have the right at all times to transport vessels of war, troops and public property over said canal absolutely free from any toll or other charge whatsoever.

CHARLESTON AND ITS APPROACHES.



Federal Operations on James Island.

EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAM.
No. 1. Fort Sumter.
No. 2. Fort Moultrie.
No. 3. Castle Pinckney.
No. 4. The sunken vessels of the stone fleet.

FROM GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

THE MOVEMENT ON CHARLESTON.

SHARP WORK ON JAMES' ISLAND.

THE NEST OF SECESSION IN DANGER.

There is good reason to believe that by this time the foul nest of secession is in our hands. It will interest our Chicago readers to add that among the arrivals at New York yesterday, as made known by telegraph last evening, was Major Edward Wright of this city, attached to Gen. Hunter's staff, and wounded in one of the skirmishes below referred to.

Elsewhere we present a map of Charleston and its approaches by sea, accompanying in a timely manner our dispatches and news from that section. The characteristics of the Southern coast, in deep inlets and creeks fringing the main land with clusters of islands, gives a decided advantage to the assailing party. Here as at Fort Pulaski, off Savannah, the fortifications, erected at vast expense, play no figure in its defense. The Federal army have landed at Stono Inlet, on James Island, and intelligence has been received at Port Royal that the Union gunboats had taken possession of Stono Creek, and captured all the batteries on it, and the Union troops were within four miles of Charleston. Capt. Stewart, of the steamer Columbo which arrived at New York on the 15th, from Port Royal, reports that on the 8th inst., off Charleston, he heard very heavy firing in the direction of that city.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The New York *Times'* Port Royal correspondent, under date of June 12th, states that Brigadier General Wright landed at Seabrook's Point, May 31st. The 6th Connecticut first landed, had a skirmish with the rebels June 1st, and drove them across the river, and took possession of the bridge on the 1st and 2d.

Generals Hunter, Benham and Stevens, with a good force, went to Stono Inlet, accompanied by eight gunboats, and landed on James Island without opposition.

On the 5th, two companies of the Roundhead regiment penetrated into the enemy's line, and had their retreat cut off, but the 8th Michigan succeeded in relieving them, and drove the enemy, who retreated with Captain Kline, of the Roundheads, and took about a dozen privates as prisoners. Adjutant Walker, of a South Carolina regiment, was captured.

The latest information is that last Tuesday the 97th Pennsylvania, 47th New York, and two companies of the 6th Connecticut, were attacked, but after two hour's fighting, the rebels were routed with a loss of seventeen killed, six prisoners, and thirty wounded. Our loss was three killed, thirteen wounded. Next day the 8th Michigan and 9th New York charged on the rebel battery, half a mile in advance of the former position, and captured three guns, destroying the remaining one.

Rebel officers taken prisoners say the approaches to Charleston are lined with batteries, and every inch of ground will be hotly contested.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Times*, 13th, states the colonel commanding at Beaufort got scared at the reported landing on Port Royal Island of 3,000 rebels, and Beaufort was quickly depopulated. A gunboat reconnoissance proved the report to be untrue.

Gen. Hunter has returned from the vicinity of Charleston, leaving Benham in command. The fall of Charleston will become a matter of history soon.

The colored regiment is not disbanded, and a company is detailed daily, loading and unloading vessels.

THE MOVEMENT ON CHARLESTON.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS, STONO INLET, S. C., June 3, '62.

The note of preparation which has been so long sounding proves but the opening measure to another lively tune about to be played in Dixie.

Early on the morning of the 2d the U. S. transport Delaware swung from the pier at Hilton Head, having on board material for the reduction of rebel obstacles to the triumphant entry of our flag and forces to whatever may be left of that seething vat of treason, the city of Charleston; and not only did the Delaware swing, but many others likewise. Preceded by the little Flora, we entered Stono Inlet at 1½ o'clock the same day.

Nothing of importance occurred until our arrival at Legareville, a small village containing some twenty-five or thirty dwellings, situated on the left bank of Stono River, where we dropped anchor under the friendly muzzles of the Pawnee. Legareville was found deserted, not even a contraband showing his face. The place contains two churches both of which have been despoiled by the enemy. Stray furniture, both in and out of doors, gave evidence of a hasty exit. The place was invested and pickets established.

Across the river at this point are driven, for the defense of the place, a stockade of timber spiles, which, however, gave but little hindrance to the advance of our gunboats, who made a passage for themselves and afterwards. Opposite Legareville, is a fortified position of some length, which was selected for a landing, which soon began, and continued up to three o'clock p. m., on the 3d. The horses, goods and other war paraphernalia were all safely deposited without a loss, creditably to all engaged.

A camp was immediately formed on James Island. About two o'clock the next morning our pickets were fired upon. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels, their retreat to the negro houses formerly owned by Legare, about one and a half miles from the landing.

The firing was renewed this morning, and reinforcements were sent from the New York 79th (Highlanders), the Pennsylvania 100th (Roundheads), and the Massachusetts 28th, to the skirmishing grounds. It grew more frequent and warm. The enemy made a tolerably good charge, but were met with determination by our men, and after a short skirmish, were sent flying again. The Massachusetts 28th received the approbation, especially of the General commanding, for a successful charge by two of its companies, F and —.

Previously, the "J. P. Hall" had shelled the woods on the right bank for some distance in advance. They then retired beyond the houses and threw forward two brass pieces. The Pawnee opening with shell (in connexion with the Pembina and Unadilla) soon made it too hot for them. Again they retired, leaving behind two large siege guns, mounted (carronades, 42-pounders), which, in their attempt to get safely off, broke through a small bridge. The wheel of a third piece was injured so much as to make it impossible to take it at once away. We loose as prisoners Capt. Cline and four men from the Roundhead regiment, which has, in addition, lost one killed outright, and four are mortally wounded.

We hold as prisoners the rebel adjutant-general of the Charleston battalion, Wm. Walker by name, a resident of Charleston. He is badly wounded in the leg. He seems smart for one in his situation, and, notwithstanding his evident good breeding, "damns" the gunboats energetically. He has handed over his watch, rings, &c., to those who have him in immediate charge.

The Pembina and Ellen, on the afternoon of the 3d, passed further up the river, shelling the woods with effect.

June 5.—The past three days have brought rain, mud, and a skirmish with the enemy. Yesterday on James Island they were again repelled, and another siege piece, similar to those previous, was captured by the 8th Michigan (Col. Fenton). In this the Massachusetts 28th participated, and loses the service of three valuable men, who are wounded.

The 79th New York were ready as reserve, but were not in active participation. We have now taken three complete siege guns, and there remains one more with a broken wheel, which will probably soon follow suit. On Cole's Island there are a continued series of abandoned rebel fortifications.

On Tuesday night we experienced a severe blow which deranged our several positions, and caused some commotion among the transports. Fortunately no lives were lost, and but one collision occurred. The steamer Thomas Foulks came in collision with the Ericsson and the pier, doing the latter some slight damage, and injuring herself considerably.

The storm, while it has rendered the causeways difficult to travel, has, nevertheless, served a benevolent purpose in veiling the sun, that our anxious boys of Gens. Wright's and Williams' command might come up to join in the operation against Charleston. The men have undergone a long and weary march from Edisto—meeting with no enemy on the way—but rebuilding the bridges for two creeks and fording others.

James Island is a low, marshy tract, forming part of the westerly bank of the Ashley River, between that and the Stono, and is the only territory between us and the city. The enemy have fortifications here and are bringing reinforcements from Savannah via the Charleston and Savannah railroad—the bridge of which the 50th Pennsylvania failed to burn. The precise nature of their defenses is coming slowly to light with each day's advance.

To-day two intelligent contrabands came in from Charleston, and report that the most of the people are removed, and that the general expectation seemed to be a surrender of the city. They say the Confederate force in town is destitute, some being barefoot, and all innocent of rations. Their representations convey a decided impression of demoralization and want.

FROM THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

MORE FROM THE RECENT REBEL RAID.

NEW YORK June 17.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* in the army of the Potomac, on the evening of the 13th says: "The right wing of the army to-day was attacked by the rebels about 11 o'clock, who succeeded in capturing nearly all the pickets of company H, 5th regiment of cavalry. A scouting party of company F, was attacked by a large rebel force, but made a good fight on the retreat. Our small force burned and destroyed their tents, &c. The rebels succeeded in taking a few prisoners. Our force retreated to the Chickahominy, but the rebels did not follow. The rebels now hold a position at Old Church, but probably will be driven from it to-morrow."

Another correspondent, dated four o'clock, June 13th, states that the "1st Excelsior charged on the rebels, driving them out of some deserted house, but being reinforced, the rebels again advanced and burnt the houses. Five of the Excelsior were killed. Several rebels were seen to fall.

"An attack is momentarily expected, and the wagons, ambulances, &c., have been sent to the rear and the troops kept under arms."

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, under date of Savage's Station, June 14th, says: "The down train from our advance last evening to White House was attacked by the enemy, four miles from the latter station, which is the terminus of the road. This road is the principal machine which supplies our army with food and ammunition, and which rapidly moves troops from the transports to the front. It is indispensable to the army—literally indispensable. It was soldierly and acity which led a squadron of 160 rebel cavalry around our right, right down to the track, and there waited till past moonrise for the train. A rail previously removed secured the stoppage of the cars. The cutting of the telegraph wires secured the enterprise from publicity and from interruption. When the expected train came opposite the ambush, it was fired on. Six men in the cars and on their roofs are said to have been killed. A colonel and a major, supposed to have been on the train are said to be missing. A captain and eight privates are said to have been captured. The cavalry finished their work by burning part of the train and damaging the road so extensively that not a car crossed the line from eight a. m. till eleven the next a. m. This was bad enough in its direct and positive effects, not to speak of the suggestions; but more remains.

"These bold horsemen foraged close up to Whitehouse, and carried terror with them as they went. They plundered and burned several vessels in the Pamunky River, swooped down on a huge wagon train, and it is said burned a forage train of full sixty wagons, killed a number of teamsters, and made so decided an impression on the nerves of authority at Whitehouse that the sick, wounded and women were hurried on board the steamer Spaulding, which has a safeguard of iron plating; steam was instantly got up on all the other vessels in the stream, and every one of them dropped from—

[Storm prevents our getting any more report—REPORTER.]

NO NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Dispatches of yesterday from Gen. Halleck have been received at the War Department. They present no new features with regard to Beauregard's army, which is supposed to still remain in the vicinity of Okolona, Overtown and Columbus.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac dated seven o'clock last evening, indicate that all is quiet in front of Richmond.

Gen. Dix informs the Department that the military telegraph has been completed to Norfolk and Suffolk.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Wool's Visit to Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 15, 1862.

Gen. Wool, accompanied by his staff and Mr. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, paid a hurried visit here to-day, arriving in the morning and leaving early in the afternoon. The general thoroughly inspected Bolivar Heights and the adjacent country, and, no doubt his practical eye took in many positions where batteries could be planted advantageously, which would most effectually frustrate any designs of the enemy upon this position.

From the feeling exhibited by the secessionists in the vicinity of Martinsburg and Winchester, some credit may be attached to the rumor that Jackson has again been largely reinforced; but while I have confidence in the ability of Fremont to successfully cope with Jackson in the valley, it is believed that even in the event of his meeting with a reverse, the preparations which Generals Banks and Sigel are making in the vicinity of Winchester will render any success which the rebels may achieve but of short duration. The bridge across the Potomac at this point was completed this morning, and its security tested by the passage of a heavy burden train. The road between here and Winchester is being rapidly repaired, and it is believed the government will have its use in a few days, thus greatly facilitating the transmission of supplies to the army in the valley.

Westward Ho!

OMAHA, June 17.—The overland emigrant escort sent by the government is commanded by Capt. M. Crawford, left yesterday morning. The emigration is larger than ever before. Some 6,000 teams have crossed the river at this point alone.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Returns from the Country

[Special Dispatches to the Chicago Tribune.]

AMBOY, Lee County, Ill., June 17th, 1862.

The vote on the new constitution. For it 134; against it, 296; total 430.

WOODSTOCK, McHENRY Co., June 17.

107 majority against the constitution. There was a full turnout, and the probable majority in the county is 2,500.

PRINCETON, BUREAU, Co., June 17.

Our vote here is, for the constitution 153; against it, 406; majority 253.

AURORA, KANE Co., June 17.

Parks and the Aurora boys have made a bully good fight. This city gave 923 majority against old "Liberty and Economy," and its secession associates.

KANKAKEE, June 17.

The vote on the new constitution shows a majority of 194 against it, out of 428 votes cast.

BOURBONNAIS GROVE, June 17.

200 majority against.

MANTENO, June 17.

114 majority against. Paddock, Douglas democrat, and member of the constitutional convention, is gloriously sustained. Kankakee county has undoubtedly given 1,200 majority against the *thing*.

MONEE, June 17.

65 majority against.

MATTESON, June 17.

120 against, 4 for.

THORNTON STATION, June 17, 1862.—Ninety-eight votes polled out of 202 in town, and *one* in favor of the new consitution swindle.

TOWN OF RICH, COOK CO., OFFICIAL.

For the new constitution	10
Against "	101
For the article prohibiting banks	80
Against " " "	29
For exclusion of negroes and mulattoes	19
Against " " "	92
For no right of suffrage or office to negroes or mulattoes	110
For the right of suffrage or office to negroes or mulattoes	none
For laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and voting in, this State	105
Against laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and voting in, this State	2
For congressional apportionment	10
Against " "	100

SIMON MILLER, Town Clerk.

[To the Associated Press.]

PEORIA, June 17.—The official vote to-day in the city gives a majority in favor of the new constitution of 850.

PECATONICA, June 17.—Sixty-one for and 229 against the constitution.

ROCKFORD, June 17.—The official vote of Rockford is for the new constitution 312; against new constitution, 955—total majority against, 643.

THE INDIANA STATE UNION CONVENTION.

The Grand Hoosier Rally at Indianapolis.

Indiana for the Union and the War.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17, 1862.

The grand Union Convention of Republicans and unconditional Union Democrats meets in this city to-morrow. Already the city is crowded to overflowing. Thousands have been pouring in to-day from all parts of the State, and immense crowds are expected to-morrow. The enthusiasm is immense. Men of all parties joining hands against the infamous Bright and Voorhees Democracy. The ticket they will nominate will sweep the State like wild-fire. The only platform will be a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels. A prominent Indiana Democrat said to-day in my hearing: "*We must confiscate all Southern property*, and remunerate the Union men after the war is over. You cannot tell who they are now." The Democrats are caucusing and will probably consent to take the offices of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, both now vacant. Albert Lange, State Auditor, William A. Peele, Secretary of State, and Jonathan Harvey, State Treasurer, all Republicans, will probably be re-nominated. The Convention meets at ten o'clock in the State House Grounds in the open air, and Gov. Morton will preside. The nominations of State officers will be reported to the convention for ratification by congressional district committees, and strong war resolutions will be passed.

This evening there is an immense war meeting in progress at the State House, Hon. Thomas L. Smith, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, presiding. Hon. Daniel Mace, ex-member of Congress, a strong Democrat, made a rousing speech upon the war, pitching into the Buchanan and the sore-foot Democrats and Union-men-with-an-if, and making the fur fly under his telling blows.

To-morrow will probably see gathered the largest meeting ever held in Indianapolis. It will last only one day.

A large number of prominent citizens have already arrived here to attend the convention, which meets on Wednesday. The hotels are crowded, and indications are that the convention will be largely attended.

Judge Dowery of Rising Sun, and D. E. Williamson of Greencastle, are both spoken of as candidates for attorney general. The present auditor, secretary and treasurer are said to be candidates for renomination.

Arrangements have been made for transportation home of the 7th Indiana wounded.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Com. Dupont's Report of the Death of a Federal Officer.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Com. Dupont has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from Lieutenant commanding Ammon, of the U. S. gunboat Seneca, at Mayport Mills, St. John's River, Florida, announcing the death of Lieut. John G. Sprotson, the executive officer of that vessel, on June 8th. He left in command of three boats, with acting master J. H. Rogers, master's mate Fiske, and forty men with small arms. He was accompanied by thirty men from the Patroon. The object was to capture a man named Geo. Huston, a captain of a company of rebels, now in the vicinity of Black Creek. I was informed that Huston boasted of having hung a negro pilot who was captured at the time of the death of Lieutenant commanding Budd, near Symirna.

On that account I wished him as a prisoner for the purpose of recovering the general tranquility of persons along this river, most of whom I doubt not would gladly acknowledge the government of the United States, were they not in fear of violence from men of this character.

Lieut. Sproutson landed at early daylight and proceeded rapidly with his party to the house of Huston. The latter it appears was apprised of his coming and met him at the door with a double barrelled gun, two pistols and a bowie knife. Upon the demand of Sproutson, to surrender himself a prisoner, Sproutson fired at him with the pistol the ball entering high up on left breast, killing him instantly. Huston discharged the other pistol and gun without further injury to our party and was instantly wounded in four places and brought on board. He is supposed to be mortally wounded. Several shots were fired from Huston's house by persons who escaped. Huston's firing upon Lieut. Sproutson supported as he was by a large force—

[The everlasting storm prevents us from getting anything more to-night.—OPERATOR.]

The Leesburg Rebels Come to Grief.

[From the New York Herald, June 16th.]

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of London county, Va., was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively co-operating with the authorities of the rebel States, the matter was referred to General Wadsworth, as commander of the department. Col. Swain, of Scott's cavalry, was ordered, with a detachment of his command, to go to Leesburg. After a week's absence, the command returned last evening. Colonel Swain had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straightened up things generally, and brought Justice Asa Rogers and Rev. E. H. Nourse as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and being proved to be active in the rebel cause, the reverend gentleman acting as a kind of rebel post boy. Nourse is charged with being a sort of peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between rebel spies and sympathizers in rebeldom out of the county.

It is alleged that Rogers sent his own negroes to aid Jackson in his second raid upon the valley. He also precided very recently at a session of county court that acknowledged allegiance to the treasonable State government at Richmond, which, under pretence, we take it, of providing for the poor, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of $20,000, really to aid the rebellion by providing for the families and other dependents of citizens of London now in arms against their country. Leesburg proves to be a hotbed of secession, the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' ARMY

The Action Near Village Creek—Col. Brackett's Report.

[Special Cor. of the Missouri Democrat.]

BATESVILLE, ARK., June 13, 1862.

About forty sturdy looking, sunburnt farmers of Conway county, came into our lines yesterday to volunteer for the Union. Their captain, named Williams, manifests pluck and spirit, and no doubt, under his energetic efforts, the company will soon be filled up to the proper complement, this being an earnest of the reinforcements that we should and may expect from the Arkansas people. The men brought in such arms, consisting of shot-guns and long, squirrel rifles, as only the country affords. I send you Col. Brackett's report of a sharp action with the enemy yesterday, near Village Creek, Jackson county, in which the enemy were routed with a loss of twenty-eight, in killed, wounded and prisoners; the loss on our side being twelve wounded and one taken prisoner. The names of the latter are appended to the report.

ACTION NEAR VILLAGE CREEK—COL. BRACKETT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REG'T ILL. CAVALRY, CAMP TUCKER, Near Junction of Black and White Rivers, Ark., June 12, 1862.

GENERAL:—It gives me great pleasure to report to you that I have this afternoon had a most successful fight with the rebels.

This morning I sent out a train of thirty-six wagons, for the purpose of getting corn and bacon at the Waddell farm, near Village Creek, Jackson county, Ark. I sent as an escort parts of the 9th regiment of Illinois cavalry, under Major Humphreys. The farm is about five miles from Jacksonport, and when the train was within about half a mile of it my men were suddenly attacked by large force of the enemy. Major Humphreys, seeing his command was too weak to cope with the rebels, sent word to me to join him as soon as possible with reinforcements.

I started with two companies of Bowen's battalion, with two small howitzers. I found the train halted in the road about half a mile from the farm, and the enemy in strong force in front and shooting at my men, and occasionally exchanging shots. I removed the fence on the right, and unlimbered the howitzers in the road. I then formed companies "A," "M," "K," and "C," 9th Illinois cavalry, under Capts. Burgh, Knight, Cameron and Blakemore on the right in a cotton field, with orders to charge the enemy as soon as Lieut. Madison of Bowen's battalion should fire the howitzers, which were supported and defended by Capt. Williams and Lieut. Ballou, of Bowen's cavalry battalion. I fired two shots directly into the enemy, when the four companies of the 9th Illinois cavalry rode forward with drawn sabres, and made the finest charge I ever witnessed. The enemy was scattered in every direction, being completely routed and broken up. I continued to fire several rounds into Waddell's buildings and then advanced upon it with Capt. Blakemore's company.

I then filled my thirty-six wagons with corn and bacon, and returned to this place, arriving after dark.

Capt. Cameron behaved with the greatest gallantry, as did his company "K," 9th regiment Illinois cavalry.

I must particularly recommend to your notice the conduct of major Humphrey, captains Cameron, Cowan, Blackmore, and Perkins; lieutenants Benton, Hillier, Shear, Coan, Sutler, and Smith, and first sergeant Clark, of the 9th Illinois cavalry, and captain Williams, lieutenants Madison and Ballou, and First Sergeant Miller, of of Bowen's cavalry battalion.

My thanks are due to Surgeon Jas. A. Brackett, for his care of the wounded, and to battalion adjutant Blackburne, quartermaster Price, and Sergeant-major George A. Price, 9th Illinois cavalry.

The enemy lost twenty-eight killed, wounded and prisoners. Private Futrell, of Hooker's company, one of the prisoners, is mortally wounded. Capt. Shuttleworth, in command of Hooker's, is also wounded.

My loss was one taken prisoner by the enemy and twelve wounded, all of them of company K, 9th Illinois cavalry. I send a list of their names herewith. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

ALBERT G. BRACKETT,
Colonel 9th Ill. cavalry, commanding.

To Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis, commanding army Southwest.

List of the wounded and missing of the 9th regiment Illinois cavalry in the fight near Village Creek, Jackson county, Ark. June 12 1862:

WOUNDED.

Corporal Jos. O. H. Spinning, co. K, 9th Ill. cav.	
Judson M. Walds, co. K	"
Joseph Chamberlain, co. K,	"
Wm. Luce, co. K,	"
Thos. A. Foster, co. K,	"
James Sherlock, co. K,	"
Oscar D. Herrick, co. K,	"
John R. Wilder, co. K,	"
Hiram D. Sturm, co. K,	"
Wm. Farnsworth, co. K,	"
James Kelley, co. K,	"
Frank Doyle, co. K,	"

MISSING.

Private Harvey Strong, co. K, 9th Ill. cavalry, (a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.)

ALBERT G. BRACKETT,
Col. 9th Illinois cavalry.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1862.

SENATE.

The Pacific railroad bill was taken up. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. HARLAN to make the railroad at a point as near Fort Kearney as shall be found practicable by actual surveys, was discussed at length by Messrs. HARLAN, POMEROY, LANE of Kansas, McDOUGAL, MORRILL, WILSON of Mass., and HENDERSON. Rejected—yeas eighteen, nays twenty-one.

The question then recurred on the amendment of the committee fixing the commencement in the one hundredth degree of longitude. This amendment was modified on motion of Mr. CLARK so as to make it one hundredth degree within the Territory of Nebraska, and adopted.

A large number of amendments proposed by the committee were adopted on motion of different Senators. A number of names were added to the list of corporators of the bill reported to the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PHELPS of Mo. in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely, the bill to authorize an additional issue of United States treasury notes.

Mr. SPAULDING of N. Y., said the mode adopted six months ago for raising money, worked well as a war measure. Neither executive or legislative departments could place a limit to the expenditures of the government during war. All they could do was to contract a debt which is necessary to sustain our army and navy, as all parties are agreed that there must be a vigorous prosecution of hostilities.

Therefore all parties should afford means for that purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be clothed with ample power to meet any contingency, and he would vote to confer it upon him, believing he would exercise it wisely and for the best interests of the country.

The ground upon which this bill rests is necessary, and hence immediate action is essential.

The Treasury bill was then laid aside, and the House concurred in the Senate's substitute for Mr. Arnold's bill. It forever prohibits slavery in Territories now existing, or which at any time hereafter may be formed or acquired.

The Senate bill donating lands to the several States and Territories for the establishment of colleges for agricultural and mechanical arts was taken up and the House by a large majority refused to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands. It apportions lands to each State and Territory at the rate of 30,000 acres for each Senator, Representative and Delegate according to the census of 1860. The interest of proceeds of sales to be appropriated for the above named purposes. The bill passed, yeas eighty-nine, nays twenty-five. Adjourned.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Supplies for Gen. Fremont's Army.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is ascertained from a gentleman who arrived to-day from Gen. Fremont's army, that arrangements have been made by which to promptly furnish them the requisite commissary and quartermaster's stores. The men had suffered much, not only from forced marches over mountainous roads, but from the scarcity of supplies. There were, however, no serious complaints, and they are all in cheerful spirits. Many of the sick and wounded are comfortably cared for at Mount Jackson, where the rebels had erected commodious buildings. The general plan for subsisting all our troops in the Shenandoah Valley is now completed, and is of vast importance in connection with future military movements. Capt. F. W. Hartt, quartermaster, attached to Gen. Fremont's army, has been assiduous in perfecting these arrangements.

Louisville Items.

LOUISVILLE, June 12, 1862.

—Refugees are coming here to settle. This is a haven for them. They bring considerable gold, which for a twelvemonth they secreted about their persons. They say vast quantities of cotton have already been burnt, despite the expostulations and remonstrances of the planters. The latter feel that their rations and all their creature necessities and comforts must be greatly curtailed from the loss of all the cotton they toiled so to raise, pick and bale.

—Major Kilburn of Cincinnati, has, in the half year ending May 1, distributed to the army in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, 6,962 brls. pork, 2,394,508 lbs. bacon, 39,077 lbs. fresh beef, 21,102 brls. flour, 5,035,158 lbs. bread, 10,190 bu. beans, 353,375 lbs. rice, 169,215 lbs. hominy, 396,129 lbs. Rio coffee, 15,741 lbs. tea, 1,234,694 lbs. sugar, 31,644 gallons vinegar, 117,260 lbs. candles, 192,847 lbs. soap, 12,841 gallons molasses, 57,991 lbs. potatoes, &c.

—Three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, (a very small item by the side of receipts two years ago,) and 635 hogsheads of tobacco were received here on the 9th. The other day a hogshead from Hart brought $37 per hundred pounds; another from McCracken, $32.50. Twenty-four premiums are awarded at the annual tobacco exhibition held here to-day, ranging from $20 to $125, and larger in the aggregate by 50 per cent. than ever before. All contraband trade in powder between Cincinnati and rebeldom is being stopped. Provost marshals have been posted at Covington and Newport.

—All steamers will be supplied with cannon and gun squads. Two passenger boats are advertised to leave for Memphis to-day. The Green River is again navigable. Cairo cross the Cumberland at Nashville on and after to-day.

Commodore Foote.

A correspondent, writing from Cleveland under date of June 11th, says:

I called on Com. Foote to-day. He is better. For twelve days he was confined to his bed, but he now rides out daily. On calling, he remembered my calling on him at Fort Donelson after the battle, and holding up his emaciated arm, pleasantly said, "You see I am not so *great* a man now as I was then." He was certainly almost a shadow of his former self. He has been better since the news came that Memphis was ours, and wishes he was there. Few have an idea of the immense wear there was upon him getting ready the gunboat flotilla of the Mississippi. A grateful country, I trust, will not soon forget his noble services.

The Army Post Office.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

At McClellan's headquarters, there is always a large tent set apart for the post-office of the army of the Potomac. The mails arrive now from Washington, whither all matter intended for the army is sent. From Washington they are brought to White House, on the Pamunky River, and then transferred to the cars to Dispatch Station. From that point they are brought in a wagon to headquarters. Here they are distributed and the bags for the different divisions and regiments given to their respective orderlies, who are "waiting for the mail." The mail is pretty large, too, About 200 bags, each averaging about 150 letters, makes a nice sum total of 30,000 letters per day, to be handled. In one week this would amount to over 200,000 letters. At this rate, every man in the army would get two letters per week. These figures are good testimony in favor of the intelligence of our soldiers.

Fire in the Iowa State Prison.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, June 17.—The old shops at the Iowa State prison took fire last evening at about eight o'clock, and burned to the ground. Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A young Girl to assist in taking care of children. Apply, with references, at 261 West Adams street. je18-e237-1w

WANTED—An intelligent and active young man, eighteen or twenty years of age; of good habits and business qualifications. One understanding the manufacture of Confectionery preferred. Apply at 126 Clark street. je18-e246-3t

WANTED—A Lot in Ellis Addition. Address D. B. STEWART, Chicago Post Office, giving description and lowest cash price. je18-e242-1t

WANTED—The advertiser would like to learn of some smart town in the West where a good local paper is needed. He would prefer to purchase an unoccupied office, if such an one can be obtained on reasonable terms. The advertiser can give good reference. Address JAMES A. HOOF, Box 83, Three Rivers, St. Joseph, Mich. je18-e238-1t

WANTED—An experienced Prescription Drug Clerk wants a permanent situation for a moderate salary. Is also a good Accountant and Penman. Address, stating real name, "CLERK," Post Office Box 3285, care George O. je18-e236-1t

WANTED—Occupants for an unusually desirable suite of rooms, overlooking the lake and avenue; also, a single front room. Inquire at No. 15 Congress street, corner of Michigan avenue. je18-e231-1t

WANTED—To find a man with one half cash and good improved or wild lands, who will trade for a tip top stock of staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, or Clothing, at wholesale prices. (Sold in lots to suit.) All in the original packages, being a No. 1 staple stock. Must be sold soon. Also good Ground Coffee. One-third cash, balance in lots or land. Address, enclosing stamp and giving price and description of land, T. C. LAMB, No. 124 Randolph street. je18-e233-1t

WANTED—A situation of some kind in a respectable business, by a young man who, for the last four years has had charge of a Stone and Marble Yard, at the East, and has the ability and inclination to make himself generally useful in any business. Is a good Book-keeper and Salesman. No objection to going in the country. Address "S.," Post Office Box 4744, Chicago. je18-e229-1t

WANTED—By an active, intelligent, energetic and educated young man, just arrived in this city, a situation in a Wholesale or Commission House, as Clerk, Salesman or Traveling Agent. Would make himself generally useful. Good references given. Please address Post Office Box 1176, Chicago. je18-e223-1t

WANTED—To borrow Two Thousand Dollars for six months or one year, at 10 per cent. interest, on improved real estate in Chicago, worth three times the amount. No commissions. Address "W. M. P.," Post Office Box 1044. je18-e251-3t

WANTED—A good Pattern Maker by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street. je18-e272-3t

WANTED—To borrow Fifteen Thousand Dollars for three or five years on first class business property on Lake street. No application need be made where interest over eight per cent. per annum is required. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Room No. 12 Metropolitan Block. je18-e253-3t

WANTED—Any one having a partition, with glazing in good order, suitable for an office, 25x8 feet, can hear of a purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 567, Chicago. je18-e248-1t

BOARDING—A large front room, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; also, accommodations for day boarders at 121 State street. je18-e271-3t

BOARDING—A front parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, room for a few day boarders at 75 Monroe street. je18-e255-1w

BOARDING—On Michigan avenue, with a room for a married couple, or two gentlemen who are friends. Also, one room for a single gentlemen, can be had by addressing (with name) P. O. Box 486. je18-e253-3t

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant front rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 224 and 226 South Clark street, only a few moments walk from the Post Office or Court House. Day boarders can also be accommodated. Terms moderate. je18-e239-4t

FOR SALE—A Covered Grocery Wagon. Has been used one year, and is in good repair. Apply to JOHN CILLY, Garden City House. je18-e240-3t

FOR SALE—Horses! Horses!—Just arrived from the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, at Eagle Hotel, opposite the Northwestern Railroad Depot, twenty Team and Carriage Horses, which are offered for sale at a low figure. je18-e249-3t

LOST—A Hair Bracelet, with round clasp and short chain attached. It is prized because it is the hair of friends. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. je18-e262-1t

FOUND—A Wallet containing a sum of money, which the owner can have at 263 South Clark street, upon paying charges and proving property. je18-e234-3t

FOR SALE—The Union Lunch Saloon, Basement of No. 3 South Clark street, for sale cheap. [je18-e258-1w] M. BODEN.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS wanted at the Sollitt House; also, vacant suites and single rooms with board and prices low—transient board one dollar per day. This is a large five story brick building, situated in the heart of the city, and finished, furnished, and kept as a first-class hotel. Omnibuses run in connection with all the cars. je18-e264-1t

THOSE NEW STYLE DOLLAR CASES of HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES For TRAVELERS or SOLDIERS, are now ready. Ten large vials with full directions. CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, je17-e222-2tnet 168 Clark street.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO, 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York on shipment to Europe. ap18-p666-3m-net

COUNTRY MILLERS WANTING MONEY can get it at one to five years' time on good real estate security and at fair rates of interest, from a party in Chicago, if they will send him their flour to sell, and on which he will also make advances for the usual commissions. For information address "AGENT," care Post Office Box 1792, Chicago. je18-e241-1t

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims against the Government promptly collected. Lawyers, Justices and Notaries wanted to act as Agents in every town in the Northwest, to whom blanks and our work on Pensions, &c., will be furnished and a liberal commission allowed. Office 63 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ja4-k177-6m

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE WANTED. We are authorized to purchase several pieces of improved real estate, centrally located, worth from $10,000 to $30,000. Will pay cash. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., je18-e259-1t No. 71 Dearborn street.

TRIMMING RIBBONS! A line of those very scarce and desirable goods, JUST RECEIVED, IN ALL COLORS! Our customers, who have waited so long and patiently for the above, are requested to call soon and make their selections. GRAVES & IRVINE, mh31-b911-1y 75 LAKE STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF MANN'S PATENT PARCHMENT PAPER LETTER AND INVOICE COPYING BOOKS, CHEAP FOR CASH BY DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, 40 Clark Street, (up-stairs,) Chicago.

New Advertisements.

GO TO THE BASKET PIC-NIC On Friday, June 20th, For the benefit of the Educational Fund of the Chicago Theological Seminary. They expect to be joined by several churches of that denomination along the line of the road and of the above place. The grounds selected for the Pic-Nic are of the most delightful character, being in a shady grove on the banks of the Fox river, the cars stopping upon the grounds, thereby avoiding a fatiguing walk. The train will leave the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at foot of Lake street, precisely at 8 o'clock A. M. and ample provision for the accommodation of all will be made by the officers of the Road. The managers of this Excursion will spare no pains to make it a delightful trip for all who choose to join them in their benevolent purpose. Jno. Wright will accompany the Excursionists, amply provided with Ice Cream and other luxuries. TICKETS—For the round trip, 60 cents. Children 25 cents. Usual fare, $2.50. Tickets for sale at Root & Cady's Music Store, and at Reed's Drug Store. All are invited. je18-e151-1w

EXCURSION PIC NIC.—The Congregation and Sabbath School of the Second Presbyterian Church Propose celebrating their Twentieth Anniversary by a Pic-Nic Excursion TO LAKE FOREST, On Saturday Next, the 21st inst., And cordially invite the other Presbyterian Churches of the city to unite with them. Cars leave the depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, at 8 A. M. Returning, arrive in Chicago at 5.30 P. M. Tickets for adults 60 cents; children half price. Strawberries, Ice Cream and Lemonade, will be furnished by John Wright. The proceeds to go towards paying for the completion of the Church at Lake Forest. D. R. HOLT, C. H. QUINLAN, J. H. HULBURD, Com. of C'h at L. Forest. B. W. RAYMOND, T. B. CARTER, PETER PAGE, Ex. Com. [je18-e268-4t]

GOLDEN SHOWER! Bradbury's New Sunday School Music Book, JUST RECEIVED BY TOMLINSON BROTHERS, 153 & 155 LAKE STREET. Also, a supply of "GOLDEN CHAIN" AND "Sabbath School Bells." [je18-e256-1t]

GREAT SAVING IN Boot and Shoe Wear.

Patent Metallic Soles and Heels. They will wear as long as six Leather soles. They cost no more than a pair of Leather Taps, and are easily applied to any pair of shoes or boots. They are light, easy to the feet, and make no more noise upon the pavement than a leather sole. They prevent boots from running over at the sides, or down at the heels and toes. They keep the feet dry and warm. Finally, they save at least 75 per cent. to every man and boy who uses them, and any live boy can put them on. Every one hard upon boots and shoes. A large discount from retail price to those who buy to sell again. Every shoemaker can make money by selling them. For full particulars apply to HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, Sole agents for the Northwest. OFFICE—20 LAKE Street.

PAPER HANGINGS. 83 Randolph street, LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF THE GOODS. GREAT BARGAINS. The entire stock for sale as a VERY GREAT SACRIFICE To Close the Concern. STORE FOR RENT. CHAS. ANDRESS. [je18-e270-1t]

DOES ANY ONE WANT TO BUY AN A NO. 1 EXPRESS WAGON, MADE BY COAN & TENBROOK, As good as new—cost $135. WILL SELL FOR $100, CASH Or trade for a lighter one. Said wagon capable of carrying from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds. I wish one to carry from 500 to 1,200 pounds. CALL AT CLARK'S LIVERY STABLE, Opposite Custom House. [je18-e250-2t]

O WRAP THE FLAG AROUND ME BOYS. O! wrap the flag around me, boys, To die were far more sweet, With freedom's starry emblem, boys, To be my winding sheet. New Song and Chorus. By R. STEWART TAYLOR. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail to and part of the country on receipt of marked price. Just published by ROOT & CADY, je18-e251-3t 95 Clark street, Chicago.

5,000 WOOL SACKS —AND— 50,000 BURLAPS SACKS For Oats. For sale cheap at Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, 157 South Water Street. HART, ASTEN & CO. [je18-e245-1m]

FOR MILWAUKEE, MANITOWOC, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—One of the new and splendid Sidewheel Steamboats, Sunbeam and Comet, Will leave their dock, first above Rush street Bridge, EVERY MORNING, Sundays excepted, at 9 o'clock, for the above ports.

RATES OF FARE:

		First Class.	Sec. Class.
From Chicago to	Kenosha	$1 00	$0 75
"	Racine	1 25	0 75
"	Milwaukee	1 25	1 00
"	Port Washington	2 00	1 50
"	Sheboygan	3 00	2 50
"	Manitowoc and Two Rivers	3 50	3 00

First class includes meals and berths. Direct connection made at Milwaukee with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for St. Paul and all points on the Upper Mississippi. Fare one dollar less than by any other line. Also, connections made with Railroads at Kenosha, Racine and Sheboygan. Freight carried cheaper than by any other line to all points in Wisconsin. Apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, je18-e207-3t Nos. 6 and 8 River street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE. HON. EDWARD EVERETT Will Lecture again before the YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, AT BRYAN HALL, Thursday Evening, the 19th Inst. SUBJECT: "The Pretexts of the Rebellion." This Lecture is entirely different from the former one delivered by Mr. Everett before the Association. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Hotels and Book Stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. E. W. RUSSELL, je18-e231-3t Chairman Lecture Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR furnishing complete rations to the recruiting party and recruits at this rendezvous will be received at this office, 165 South Clark street, up to the 30th of June, at 12 o'clock M. No bids but for complete rations as prescribed by the Army Regulations will be received. EDWARD E. CURTIS, je17-e214-3t 2d Lt. 7th Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The undersigned, will pay one hundred dollars reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who cut the halter of my horse on the night of the 16th of June, 1862. Any information that will lead to the parties will be paid liberally for, and be kept strictly confidential. [je17-e231-1w] C. P. BRADLEY.

A COMPETENT TEACHER OF the Piano and Melodeon, will receive a few more pupils at home or at her residences. TERMS, SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER. Call on or address "Miss H. C.," 171 South Jefferson street, West Side. je18-e234-3t

TAKEN UP.—A Bay Horse with white face. The owner can have the same on application to THOS. HYSLOP, Patterson street, near Rose Nursery, proving property and paying charges. je18-e270-3t

New Advertisements.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!! We are in daily receipt of many letters in regard to our mode of doing business. To those and all others who have never patronized us, we will say that we are permanently located at No. 16 John Street, New York. We manufacture our own Jewelry, and know what we sell. Every one sending for one or more Certificates and then sends for the Jewelry, and it does not prove as represented, we will refund your money. We can do this. If dealers will buy of us on correct principles the certainty must be an advantage to the retail purchaser. We ask one trial.

$50,000 worth of WATCHES, CHAINS, &C., To be sold for One Dollar each without regard to value and not to be paid for till you know what you are to receive.

Look at the following List of Articles to be Sold for $1 Each.

100 Watches, varying in price from $15 to $100, all in good order and warranted.	
200 Ladies gold watches	$35 00 each.
500 Ladies and Gents' silver watches	15 00 each.
[illegible] Vest and neck chains	[illegible]
[illegible] Gold band bracelets	[illegible]
[illegible] Cameo brooches	[illegible]
[illegible] Mosaic and Jet brooches	[illegible]
[illegible] Lava and Florentine brooches	[illegible]
[illegible] Cameo ear drops	[illegible]
[illegible] Lava and florentine ear drops	[illegible]
[illegible] Coral ear drops	[illegible]
[illegible] Gents' breastpins	[illegible]
[illegible] Watch keys	[illegible]
[illegible] Fob and ribbon slides	[illegible]
[illegible] Setts of bosom studs	[illegible]
[illegible] Sleeve buttons	[illegible]
[illegible] Plain Rings	[illegible]
[illegible] Stone set rings	[illegible]
[illegible] Lockets	[illegible]
[illegible] Setts Ladies' jewelry	[illegible]
[illegible] Gold pens, finest article made	[illegible]

All of the above list of Goods will be sold for One Dollar each. Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, will be placed in envelopes and sealed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, and one hundred for $15.

AGENTS. Those acting as Agents will be allowed 10 cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate and remit 15 cents to us, either in cash or postage stamps. Great caution should be used by our correspondents in regard to giving their correct address, town, county and State. Send for Circulars, which will be mailed free. Address W. FORSYTH & CO., je18-e237 WAS-3w 16 John st., New York.

Miscellaneous.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while the assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for insurance received by R. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

PRICES REDUCED. WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH

1C 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin		$9.25
1X " " "		11.25
1C Roofing " "		9.00
1X " " "		11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION. A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my28-1stp Corner of State and Lake streets.

METAL WAREHOUSE. Great Reduction in Prices for Cash.

I. C. 10x14 Charcoal Tin		$9.25
I. X. 10x14 "		11.25
I. C. Roofing "		9.00
I. X. " "		11.00

The above prices are for first quality CHARCOAL BRANDS. Second quality Charcoal Brands fifty cents (50) per box less. TINNERS STOCK —AND— FENCE WIRE At the Lowest Market Price. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., METAL WAREHOUSE, 199 & 201 Randolph Street. my18-r833-1m-1stp

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Etna, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and have Patent Fire Annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE! But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH! THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, directly BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE. [oc16-g88-1stp]

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SAWYER & SHAMER, General Agents, Liverpool and New York.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE —OF— PAPER HANGINGS, At F. E. RIGBY'S 89 Randolph street.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS. Every man, woman and child in the United States should read my work—"SECRETS OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY ONE." Ladies, business men, clerks, all want it. Sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage. A [...] silver. Address JAS. LIVINGSTON, Post Office Box 371, Chicago, Illinois.

THE UNION PARK HOUSE IS now open for transient or permanent boarders. [...] E. W. PEASE.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

THE JUSTICE OF CONFISCATION.

The Louisville *Journal*, in an article more labored than logical, attempts to prove that confiscation of the property of rebels "would be a refinement not only of "stupidity, but of wrong and barbarity, to "which the world could furnish no paral-"lel." Three strange and disjointed reasons are offered in support of this extraordinary conclusion: First, that we are engaged in putting down a simple rebellion, and that rebellion is not war; second, that the rebel junto is an established government *de facto*, submission to which on the part of the people of the rebel States is a necessity, not a crime; third, that the Federal Government, in permitting this rebellion to assume such formidable proportions, is itself chiefly to blame for the consequences. And for these reasons the *Journal* opposes the whole scheme of confiscation.

The *Journal* proceeds upon the assumption that confiscation is to sweep away all the property of all the innocent people in the rebel States. Now everybody knows that no such thing is intended. Only those who have played a conspicuous part in treason will forfeit their property. Quiet people who were forced reluctantly to submit to the domination of the rebels, will not be disturbed. But the *Journal* tries to create the impression that only this class of persons will be punished. It makes no allusion to those who set up "the government *de facto* to which the southern people yielded their allegiance." It points out "innocent" people as the intended victims; and then, with simulated virtue, opposes all confiscation. This is simply a very shallow and dishonest way of hiding the guilty. Kentucky and Missouri swarmed with traitors, whose crimes have cost the loyal north thousands of lives and millions of treasure. Were they forced into rebellion by a government *de facto*? Would loyalty have cost them the price of "martyrdom?" Were the leaders of the rebellion anywhere driven into war against their country? These are the men at whom confiscation is aimed.

The *Journal* is very unfortunate in recognizing the rebel junto as a government *de facto*, able to command the respect and obedience of eight millions of people, and yet declaring it unable to carry on a contest rising to the dignity of a war. The present contest it insists, is only a rebellion; and an unsuccessful one at that. But an unsuccessful rebellion is a riot on a large scale. The punishment of riot is fine; the punishment of rebellion is confiscation. That is an end of the matter.

Still more unfortunate is the allusion to the civil war in England during the reign of Charles the First. The Southern rebellion has no resemblance to it. That was a contest between the King and the Parliament—between two branches of the same government—not an attempt of a dozen counties to break away from the nation. Neither side was trying to dismember Britain. The victorious side ruled over the whole country; was recognized by all foreign powers; made wars, and conquests, and treaties. During the continuance of its rule there was not even the shadow of a rival government, claiming the allegiance of the British people. Of course it was no crime to yield obedience to the only existing authority. But our Government remains perfect in all its parts. Its authority is as binding as ever. The Union has neither been dissolved nor impaired. We have the constitution, the laws, the President, the Congress, the supreme court, the Federal capital, the Territories, the national flag, the army, the navy, the commercial treaties, and the official intercourse with all foreign powers. We have all that constitutes the Union in its whole force, with supreme authority, and commanding the rightful allegiance of the people of the entire country. The southern rebellion is simply treason, the mildest punishment of which is confiscation; and there is no good reason why we should depart from a just and well established rule.

A few resolute loyal men in each of the rebel States would have prevented the rebellion. They were not found. Timorous peace men there were in abundance, who deprecated war; but not a hand would they raise for their country. They were forced into secession because they were too cowardly to remain loyal. They were willing to fight for the Union on condition that the Union should do their share of fighting; otherwise, they were ready to swear allegiance to any power which might set itself over them. Government they always considered as something separate and distinct from the people; not their creature or representative, but their master. It is hardly fair to charge the cowardice of such people to the Government, badly as it was conducted under a pro-slavery Administration. The obvious purpose is, to prepare the way for bringing in against the Government claims of professedly loyal men for damages sustained by depredations committed by rebels. We can tell the *Journal* in advance, that those claims will never be adjusted except by confiscation. The project may as well be abandoned now. If it be unconstitutional to compel traitors to make reparation for property which they have destroyed, can men of approved loyalty be made to pay for it? This piece of characteristic diplomacy is thoroughly understood, and will be thoroughly brought to shame and confusion. One other fact we shall call to the attention of the *Journal*. "Nowhere among "nations in any age of the world," did men who took a leading part in a rebellion such as the one we are now crushing out, escape with a lighter punishment than confiscation.

LAKE DEFENSES.

Although there may be but little present danger of the intervention of either Great Britain or France in our domestic quarrel, no man can tell how soon the distress in the English manufacturing districts and among the French operatives, may compel Palmerston and Napoleon to create some pretext for mixing in our affairs. Hence, no man can tell how many months will elapse before we of Chicago, in common with all the people along our lake boundary, will be wondering why, when the possibility of intervention was so plainly to be seen, we did not with an united and imperative voice urge upon Congress the instant necessity of making some effectual provision for the defense of the immense water front which offers to the enemy so many points of attack, and through which such incalculable injury may be done to the national cause. We take it for granted, nay, we know, from a thousand indications which are patent to all, that the British government is not idle; that it is silently but effectively going on with its offensive preparations, and that, though the treaty in regard to the armed vessels on the lakes may not be violated in its letter, there are existing means by which as soon as a hostile gun is fired by either party, these inland seas will swarm with light draught gunboats destined for the occupation of our harbors from Chicago to Ogdensburgh. Of course, we know not where these boats are being built, whether in the Provinces or some one of the English navy yards, but we may be sure that if the hour should come in which their services are required, they will be forthcoming with all their powers of mischief, only to find us unprepared and defenseless.

In view of facts so well known, and of the immense interests to be affected by any disturbance of the existing peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States, it would be the part of common prudence only, for the Government to build at once, not only gun boats enough for the defense of our own possessions, but for convoying and covering any expedition which we may, at some day not far distant, send against the then enemy on our Northern frontiers. Every ship yard in this city ought to-day to have a *Monitor* on the stocks. Half a dozen vessels built on the model of that now historic craft, for the use of Michigan, Huron and Superior would be a guaranty of peace more powerful and enduring than all existing treaties or any international bargains that we may be hereafter able to make.

In urging this matter upon the attention of the Western members of Congress, we need only say, that Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland Erie and Buffalo are just as defenseless as New York and Boston would be without a gun mounted at the mouth of either harbor; and in event of war with Great Britain arising from our domestic difficulty, or from any other cause, the certainty that one or all of them would be subjected to the visitation of the enemy is just as evident as that enemy would fire a hostile shot. If Great Britain may, without a violation of the existing treaty, hold in reserve on her rivers and canals a force ready to steam into the lakes, as soon as hostilities are decided upon, why, we ask, may not we have on the stocks, at the ports which they will defend, the ships necessary for their protection whenever that war comes? We urge the question upon those whose duty it is to investigate it.

☞ The people of a republic, assailed by by a power based on servitude, and relying for success on the sympathy of kings, and yet commanded to choke down every rising impulse of liberty, is a spectacle which the world never before saw.

The Lie Extenuative.

Failing to undervalue or explain away the capture of New Orleans to the advantage of the rebels, the London *Times* endeavors to save the Southern reputation for valor, by pretending that the national flotilla was made up of iron-clad vessels, "which set the forts at defiance, steamed by the Confederate batteries, and presently held the town at their mercy, without having experienced any material hindrance or any considerable loss."

Now the fact is, there was not a single iron-clad vessel, great or small, in the national flotilla, while the rebels had at least *two* completely iron-cased, the Manassas and Louisiana (the latter pronounced to be more formidable than the late Merrimac), and *five* others more or less protected by iron casing. The only iron defenses of any of our vessels were improvised by hanging heavy chain cables over the sides of some of them, covering the sections outside the machinery.

The story of national iron-plated gunboats has not the slightest warrant in any official or unofficial report from this side of the Atlantic; it is a bald lie, set afloat by the *Times*, to explain away the failure of its rebel friends to offer any effectual resistance to the national arms, and also to account for the failure of all the *Times'* prognostications of the utter inability of the government to capture the great southern metropolis.

Our Trade with the British North American Provinces.

It appears from an official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the different articles of merchandise imported into the United States from British North American provinces under the Reciprocity treaty, that the total value in 1859 was over $15,000,000, and in 1860 more than $12,500,000, and in 1861 $21,000,000. The table shows in the last year a falling off in fish, furs, fruits, hides and wools, an increase in animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, coal, eggs, flax, flour, grain, meats, oats, timber, etc. Animals of all kinds, $1,746,000; fish of all kinds, $1,362,000; flour and breadstuffs, over $3,000,000; grain, $6,500,000; timber of all kinds, $3,289,000. The respective amounts of other imports are not enumerated.

The Health of McClellan's Army.

A correspondent writing from New Bridge, Virginia, on the 10th inst., to the Philadelphia *Press*, says that the army is generally very healthy. Care in the selection of camping grounds, and the watchfulness of commanders over the habits of their men, have been attended with the most gratifying results. The writer says, "It is strange, but none the less true, that defeat and low spirits have as much to do with causing typhus fever, as dampness or filth. A retreating army, or one which, when lying in trenches or in camp, constantly 'feels that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick' always has the greater part of its sickness caused by typhus."

Senator Sumner on President Lincoln.

The following is a private letter written by Hon. Charles Sumner in reply to a letter written by a personal friend. It appears in the Boston *Journal*:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or tolerated by him. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with Stanly in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camps into a hunting-ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought, and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way within the national lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficient, while it promised the sure end of slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcomings, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly, for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him.

Believe me, my dear sir,
With much regard,
Ever faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

A "BLUE LAW" STILL IN FORCE.—A legislative committee has found that it is a practice in the Connecticut State prison at Wethersfield, to inflict coporeal punishment upon the female inmates. Mary Quinn testified that Warden Webster stripped her to the waist, and whipped her with a "cat" until he drew blood from her back, because she disputed a statement of the matron. The matron herself swore that she had seen two other women similarly punished, but she thought they deserved it.

THE EMANCIPATION COMMISSIONERS.—Yesterday the Commissioners commenced the examination of the slaveholder's claims. The first on the list was John H., of Georgetown, who claimed pay for seventeen slaves, who were all present, and were examined as to age, health, business capacity, &c. A negro trader was present, who, after a critical examination, set a value upon each slave, based upon the value of slaves in 1860. The prices so set varied from $40 to $1,300.—*Washington Republican, 11th.*

GOLD—BIG STORIES.—The Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* of June 2d, says the rush to Salmon River is truly astonishing; and that the most fabulous stories of the richness of the newly discovered Salmon River diggings come in from all quarters. One is, that two miners had taken out $260,000 in two days! Another that the dirt averages from $15 to $100 per pan!

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTRACTOR.—The contractor to build the rebel gunboats at New Orleans was driven from that city, because he failed to complete them in time, and was hung on a hotel piazza at Natchez. He is reported to have defrauded the Confederates of some $600,000 which he invested in English and French funds.

REBEL PRISONER PAROLED FROM FORT WARREN.—Major Davidson, a rebel officer who has been confined for some time in Fort Warren, was released Tuesday on his parole, to allow him to proceed South, for the purpose of effecting the exchange of his own person for that of Major Wilder Dwight, of the 2d Massachusetts regiment.

BEN. WOOD.—It is gratifying to notice that a movement is making in the House of Representatives to punish this fellow for some of his bad practices. It is high time.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Pacific Railroad Bill and the "Pawnees"—The Emancipation Commissioners of the District—A New Fact in the Census Return—The Second $150,000,000 batch of Demand Notes—The Record made by the Democracy for for the Fall Elections—Confirmation of Gen. Lockwood.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1862.

The Senate commenced work to-day on the Pacific railroad bill. The bill has come back from the select committee in such a shape that Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and the northern routes of railroad, can have very little interest in it, and the result will probably be the defeat of the whole scheme, in this Congress, at least. If so, it must be attributed to the greed of the so-called "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western railroad company"—a purely wild-cat concern which has not a dollar of capital, not a foot of track, not a pound of iron, nor anything else except brass. Indeed, nobody in Congress has yet been able to see its charter, although repeatedly called for. The House bill, it will be remembered, provided for the construction of two main branches forming the eastern connections of the road, namely, the Leavenworth-Pawnee concern begining at Kansas City and running to the 102d meridian of longitude, and a road from the western boundery of Iowa to the same meridian—100 miles of each to be built within two years, and 100 miles of each during every year thereafter until both shall be completed. The Senate committee have stricken out the clause requiring the Iowa route to be completed within the time specified above, and inserted a clause requiring it to be built within five years *after* the Leavenworth-Pawnee concern is finished. The effect of the amendment, of course, is to give a five years monopoly of the Atlantic and Pacific trade and travel to the Pawnees, and to establish for their branch the character of being the main line. There are several other marks of the Pawnee tribe in the amended bill, which essentially change its character. The House bill authorized the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Pacific railroad company of Missouri, to unite with the Pawnees in building the road from Kansas City to the 102d meridian, on the same terms and conditions. The Senate amendment adds the words "with the consent of the said Kansas Company." Kansas City, moreover, is left entirely out, and the words "north of the Kansas River" inserted, to accommodate a set of bankrupt speculators in town lots in Wyandott, Kansas.

If Senator McDougal, who has the bill particularly in charge, desires a Pacific railroad at all, he should be aware that this is not the way to get it. The bill was bad enough as passed by the House. Contracts in writing had been discovered, bargaining away places in the list of corporators, and making transfers of stock before there was any stock to transfer, coupled with an agreement to buy it back at a certain price if the bill should become a law. I have seen one of these contracts, and it reads about as follows:

I hereby agree to deliver to ——— fifty shares of the stock of the *Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company* whenever the Rollins Pacific railroad bill, or any other Pacific railroad bill, which shall be accepted by said Levenworth, Western railroad company, shall become a law, and to purchase said stock of said ——— for one-third of its par value in cash.

There is no doubt that the bill now before the Senate would be accepted by the Pawnees with avidity.

I passed an hour yesterday in the room of the emancipation commissioners. Half a dozen slave mothers were there with their children, (slaves no longer, thank God!) and they were severally brought before the commissioners and inquired of as to their ages, the kind of work they have been accustomed to perform, etc. An investigation as to the parentage of their children would have been embarrassing, I imagine, to their masters, for only one woman in the whole number could show a child of as dark a complexion as herself. There being *no* value in slaves now this side of Richmond, and very little the other side, the commissioners have summoned into their aid a slave dealer from Baltimore to help them to fix the *relative* value of those who are now being ransomed by the government. The Baltimore man affirms that he *has bought only fifteen slaves since the fourth of March*, 1861, and none at all since the fourth of March, 1862. All his transactions during the past fifteen months are recorded on a single page of his ledger. Slaves cannot be sold to-day in Maryland at any price. The owners in the District of Columbia, who sent their slaves away prior to the 16th of April, to avoid the emancipation act, are all anxious to get them back now so get "their share of the appropriation. They have been teasing members of Congress to amend the law so as to let them in, but of course without avail.

The number of slaves registered before the commissioners is about 3,200. The whole number in the district, according to the census of 1860, was 3,185, of whom 1,212 were males, and 1,973 females. This remarkable disparity of numbers between the sexes can only be accounted for on the supposition that more males than females were sold annually to the cotton States. The ratio throughout the country of both whites and blacks, according to previous census returns, has been 272 males to 270 females. The arbitrary infraction of this law of nature, so greatly disturbing the equilibrium of the sexes as is shown in the census of the District of Columbia, (eleven males to eighteen females) would throw any society into the utmost disorder, if any greater social disorder could be conceived of than slavery itself.

The proposition to issue a new batch of $150,000,000 of demand treasury notes to circulate as currency without curtailing in any degree the bank issues of the country, is looked upon by the wisest men in Congress as a kind of Vision of Judgment. Gold is already up to six per cent. premium, and this project will speedily carry it to ten. The advocates of the system said that gold would command no premium at all if the notes were made a legal tender, because nobody would want it! The banks can of course make money—I mean currency—faster than the government, because there are a thousand of them engaged in it. The issues of the government are limited somewhat by acts of Congress, while the issues of banks are limited only by the supply of "lampblack and rags." Both are engaged in inflating the balloon, in which the country rides, as fast as possible. The advocates of the first $150,000,000 issue denied very vigorously that they should ever want the dose repeated, and even Secretary Chase said that if he expected to need a second trial of the experiment he should not be willing to make the first. There is a very simple way, and only one, in which the second issue may be made without bringing financial ruin upon both government and country, and that is to displace an equal amount of bank notes by taxation. I am confident that the effort will be made this time, but I presume it will not succeed.

The Democracy have made an address to present to loyal constituencies this fall. They have voted unanimously against confiscating the property of the *leading rebels*, to reimburse the loyal States in part for the expenses of the war. They have voted unanimously against the disqualifying bill, which prohibits rebels, who have ever held office and violated their oath to support the Constitution of the United States, from holding office and violating the same oath hereafter. (Maynard of Tennessee voted *for* this bill.) They have voted nearly unanimously against the resolution authorizing our armies, so far as expedient, to be subsisted on the enemy. (Phelps of Missouri voted *for* this resolution.) Whenever a proposition has come up to punish rebellion, or to make it expensive, or to make rebels *divide* the cost of the war with loyal people, they have been firmly against it. The record proves it. The yeas and nays are lying in wait to confound them. The fact that a large number of Democrats are in the army fighting the battles of the Union only proves that they are better men than those who represent them in Congress. It should be borne in mind also that one of their number (Bright) has been expelled for treason, that two others (Ben. Wood and Stark) are arraigned for the same crime, and another, ("the heroic Vallandigham" as the southern papers call him), ought to be.

Gen. Lockwood, after being twice rejected, has been confirmed by the Senate. Lockwood himself has been here three or four weeks "making explanations," and Gen. Dix has been writing letters to the Republican members stating that all of Lockwood's acts in the Accomac campaign were performed by his (Dix's) orders. Gen. Dix at first denied or discredited the story of the negro whipping, but after it was proved before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Lockwood admitted it, and professed to be intensely sorry for it. He also undertook to show that it was not much of a walloping, after all. I wonder whether any Senator (Mr. Sumner, for instance,) asked him whether he would have whipped the man if he had been white. Whatever Lockwood gains in public estimation by being confirmed, Gen. Dix and the Senators who voted for him must lose. The Accomac campaign is now Gen. Dix's glory, and as it is his only campaign, his fame as a warrior rests entirely upon it. The fact is, Gen. Dix would achieve distinction much sooner with a good set of knitting needles than with helmet and sword.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

End of the State Convention—Its Ultra Pro-slavery members defeated finally—The Emancipation Message of the President recognized—McKinstry's pretended Vindication—Guerrillas—Female Secessionists on the rampage—Various Items.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 16, 1862.

The State convention adjourned on Saturday after amending the State constitution by postponing all elections to November, and fixing upon November for all future elections. The politicians have found campaigning through July and August hot work, and it is a common remark here that Old Ballion's last campaign in the hot weather was the cause of his death. The postponement of the election has set afloat the politicians, and the circumstances of the next five months may be so completely revolutionized that plans and schemes laid for August may be blown to eternity. The convention showed considerable of the cloven foot, but its prompt recantation on the first day of last week of the abominable doctrine that traitors ought to be allowed the same voting privileges as loyal men, did something to wipe out the stain of the original action. The ultra pro-slavery men were in a minority on this vote, as they were on others. But even a mild type of pro-slavery man is now-a-days so tender footed that the cry of abolitionist nearly sets him crazy. Judge Birch formally withdrew from the canvass for Governor, after doing Gov. Gamble all the injury he could by declaring that the Governor was as good a pro-slavery man as himself. The fact is that Birch, who has been fishing with a long pole for secession votes, saw that it was all up with him as soon as the convention decreed that no traitor who has borne arms against the Government should be allowed to vote. Birch then withdrew.

The emancipation projects were revived the day before the convention dissolved, by a message from Governor Gamble urging some recognition of the President's emancipation policy. The chief reason for action, the Governor said, in substance, was that the President has been very kind to Missouri, and to ignore his message now would be ungrateful. The Governor did not recommend any particular form of response, but merely wanted some response to go forward. The ultraists, like Judge Birch, were highly indignant that this coal of fire should be thrust afresh into the convention. His counsels, however, did not prevail, and on the last day of the session a series of resolutions was reported by Messrs. Breckinridge, Orr and Douglas, recognizing in courteous terms the importance of the emancipation message of the President, and endorsing the compensation principle. The resolutions likewise declare that while the convention does not feel authorized to take any further action on the subject, yet they recognise the liberality therein displayed by the Government of the United States, and express their high appreciation thereof. This is a sugar-coated pill indeed! It is, however, the most that could be obtained of the convention, and even this modest proposition received the negative votes of twenty-three delegates, including the doughty Birch. Several attempts to amend were made—the proposition emanating from ex-Governor Stewart endorsing gradual emancipation as the true policy for the best interests of Missouri. All the amendments were, however, voted down, as were several attempts to lay the whole subject on the table.

A book has just been issued from the press here, entitled "Vindication of Brig. General McKinstry." It contains 102 pages, of which forty-seven comprise the text of the author, and the balance is devoted to letters, affidavits &c. One point of interest to your readers is an allusion to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, wherein Gen. McKinstry refers to the failure of John How of this city, and W. S. Gurnee of Chicago, to obtain a $750,000 contract. He then says, "how much this disappointment affected subsequent the course of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE in which concern Mr. Gurnee is said to be a stockholder, I leave for others to determine." The "vindication" is an attempt to show that the writer was persecuted by politicians and disappointed applicants for contracts. Among the most interesting letters is one from the President recommending Jas. L. Lamb, of Springfield, Ill., to McKinstry as a man of unquestioned integrity, wishing him, "if consistent with the public good," to make purchases of Lamb. Following this is a note from Simon Cameron endorsing Mr. Lamb as a personal friend of the President, and requesting McKinstry to purchase army supplies from him, "if he will make his prices suit." There are various letters from F. P. Blair, Jr., recommending his friends for contracts for horses and mules. Another interesting letter comes from Hon. Jas. A. Rollins, member of congress from Missouri, where he appears as a government contractor for furnishing mules "to the government through Mr. Haskell." The point of this is, that Rollins, as M. C., is prohibited by law from any connection with government jobs, but herein avows himself an interested party in Haskell's contract. The book will be for sale in a few days in this city. Those who think McKinstry a rascal will buy it to see what he has to say, and those who think otherwise will enjoy its perusal highly.

It is understood in army circles here that guerrillas and bushwhackers are now shot by Union cavalry, and State militia men, wherever they are caught in arms—without any trial. Many cases of shooting, under Gen. Schofield's orders have taken place, and will continue to take place hereafter; of which we shall never hear a word. This practice will make guerrilla warfare cruel and retaliatory, but in the end it will be justifiable. The guerrillas have already waylaid and murdered travelers on the roadside from Rolla to Springfield, and such will be their game in every instance. There is a large force now hunting down these outlaws, however, and no edict from Jeff. Davis on behalf of pirates or guerrillas will prevent our troops from taking summary revenge on all bushwhackers whom they capture hereafter.

The female secessionists smother their rebel sentiments with difficulty. A few days ago the provost marshal received proof that several females residing on Eleventh street near Market avenue were in the habit of singing secession ditties and using violent language to Union soldiers and Union families passing their house. The provost marshal thereupon issued a peremptory order requiring the aforesaid disloyal females to vacate the premises in question within forty-eight hours on the pain of going to the military prison. Another notable instance of female (secession) depravity took place on Saturday while the children of the Union Methodist Church were proceeding along Fourteenth street to the Pacific railroad depot, for the purpose of going out of town on a picnic excursion. They bore small American flags and many of the children wore Union rosettes. As they passed certain secession houses, several heads were poked out of the windows, and such remarks fell from those windows as "dirty abolition nigger stealers," "that old rag is played out," etc., etc.

The hopes of all good Union men in this city are with the opponents of the secession constitution of Illinois at to-morrow's election.

This morning there are rumors that a large deputation of Irishmen and others who reside in this city will cross the river to vote in favor of the new constitution. Any increase in the vote at Venice or in the vicinity of the river, may be accepted as proof that this rumor is the truth. The *Republican* of this city has been the echo of the Chicago *Times* in lying misrepresentation in favor of the swindle. One would suppose the *Republican* an Illinois paper. The influence for evil of the *Republican*, however, has been counterbalanced by the efforts of the *Democrat* against the abominable fraud.

The call of Gen. Halleck for food for the starving rebels in the vicinity of Corinth, has revealed the littleness of secession merchants of this city to an astounding degree. Presuming the sympathies of rich secessionists would be excited by the sufferings of their fellow rebels and their wives and children, an effort was made to induce many of them to contribute something to swell the list. The answer was, "No; the Unionists have driven off their protectors and invaded their homes—now let them support the starving."

The emancipation convention which assembles to-day at Jefferson City, will probably adjourn to meet in this city a couple of weeks hence. The call was issued too late to insure an average fair representation of the emancipation element of this State. Probably the pro-slavery party will make capital out of the small attendance, but distant observers should not be deceived by this fallacy. Now that traitors who have been in arms cannot vote, the emancipationists have hopes of electing quite a respectable number of the members of the next legislature. The good cause is gaining strength daily.

The "California gang" are still interested, more or less, in government contracts, but only one or two of them stay in the city. Under Major Allen's administration, the quartermaster's department is managed with great fidelity. Major Allen, however, is not without enemies, and in his desire to act strictly for the public good, he meets with sharpers who won't stand a rebuff with equanimity. It was reported recently that Major Allen had been ordered to join Gen. Halleck in the field, and immediately government vouchers declined in price, on the supposition that payments would be suspended for some time to come. The report turned out to be false.

Old Sol has been doing his prettiest for the last week, and the weather has been too hot for comfort.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Location—Trade and Commerce—The Railroads—Manufactures—The Cotton Trade—Buildings—Court House Square—Negroes, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WITH COM. DAVIS' MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11, 1862.

The transfer from Fort Pillow to this city, with the particulars of which the telegraph has made you acquainted, was made without incident to interest your readers—excepting the little excitement consequent upon the capture of the steamer Sovereign—and in very good time. We are now in Memphis, where we have been since last Friday, and there is every reason to believe that with the battle of the 7th, and the subsequent operations of the army, navy, and civic societies, you are perfectly familar. Let it be my present task, then, to say something of Memphis in general and of Memphis as it is, in particular.

THE LOCATION.

Memphis is situated upon the eastern shore of the Mississippi, upon the fourth Chickasaw bluff, a short distance south of the mouth of Wolf River. It was formerly the site of old Fort Assumption, used for the purpose of protecting the country against the Chickasaw Indians, to chastise whom a French army of nearly 4,000, white, red and black, were gathered here. This force remained at Assumption from the summer of 1739 to the spring of 1740, during which time hundreds sickened and died. In March of the last named year peace was declared. The bluff upon which the parent city is situated is some thirty feet above the level of the river at the highest flood. A ledge of sandstone for some three miles juts out into the stream forming a natural levee. This is the only known stratum of rocks below the Ohio. From the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of 600 miles, Memphis is the only site for a commercial mart on either side of the Mississippi. The beautiful situation of the city, and its connection with the finest portions of Tennessee and Arkansas, together with its great distance from any other point on the river where a large city can be built, gives it superior advantages. Immense quantities of cotton were, until the present rebellion, grown in the interior country, Memphis being the principal market and shipping point for it. More than 100,000 bales were usually shipped from this place annually. Two years since it contained seven churches, two medical schools, three or four printing offices and a population of 14,000. The population just previous to the blockade was placed at nearly 30,000. At present it has not 20,000.

ITS TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Nothing, excepting it may be a ride of half a day around the centre and suburbs of Memphis, can perhaps give the northern reader so just an idea of its importance to the South, and its exact *status* as one of the cities of the country, as a brief recapitulation of its trade and commerce for 1861, the year next preceding the one in which the place is found by the army of occupation almost deserted, and every nerve and power stilled as by the chilling hand of death.

I am enabled to quote a few statistics from the "first annual statement of the trade and commerce of Memphis," for the year ending August 31st, 1861, prepared by John F. Tool, Esq., secretary of the chamber of commerce. When this work was published, the blighting influences of a revolution, or more properly a rebellion, had not averted or annihilated the trade and business of almost every city in the South. Memphis had suffered none. In fact, her transactions in cotton and sugar had been larger than those of any previous year. For five years the place had been prosperous beyond precedent. With her railroads, her vast commercial advantages, and her wealthy citizens, she might have been at this moment among the most successful points in the country. But one year ago, the 7th of this month—the anniversary of the Federal occupation of her—secession laid its stupifying and stultifying hand upon all her energies, dried up her prosperity, left the grass to grow in her streets, and her people to suffer the grinding and pulverizing power of a military anarchy.

The value of the gross receipts of leading articles, including cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, agricultural implements, liquors, dry goods, boots and shoes, butter, beef, bacon, corn, cotton seed, cattle, coal, coffee, flour, hides, lime, lumber, pork, potatoes, salt, wheat, reach the total of $39,000,000. The manufactures were about $3,000,000. Adding articles not enumerated amounting to $9,700,000, we find a total of trade of $51,751,000.

The finances of Memphis looked very cheering, $75,000,000 of the Confederate notes had been issued. It was supposed that this would be sufficient to last for a war of five years for the entire Confederacy. It has been found necessary, however, to issue scrip of all kinds, promises to pay, checks, shinplasters, and to adopt every expedient to replace gold and silver and fill the vacum rapidly found by a depreciation of their miserable currency.

THE RAILROADS.

Four railroads, one of which was unfinished center in Memphis. The Memphis and Charleston—built at an expense of $7,000,000—Memphis and Ohio, an important connecting link between Memphis and New Orleans, extending from the former city to Paris, Tenn., a distance of 130 miles; the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, communicating with Grenada, Canton, Jackson, and New Orleans; the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, leading from a point in Arkansas west of Memphis, taking in Duvall's Bluff on the White River, taking in St. Francis on the river of that name.

The receipts for 1861 for freight and passengers on these roads foot up as follows:

Memphis & Charleston	$1,841,122 60
Memphis & Ohio	362,596 38
Mississippi & Tennessee	220,333 74
Memphis & Little Rock	41,833 18
Total	$2,465,887 85

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures of Memphis, consisting of doors, sash, blinds, cars, flour and corn meal, carriages, lumber, furniture, soap, lard, oil and candles, boots and shoes, gas, cotton seed oil, French burr millstones, plantation machinery, &c., amounted, for 1861, to $3,019,741.

In addition to the above, from 1,200 to 1,500 men, women and boys had been employed in making clothing, camp equipage, cartridges, percussion caps, knapsacks, cavalry equipments, &c.

The various foundries and machine shops were also busily employed in turning out field pieces of various descriptions, shot and shell, swords, knives, and warlike implements generally. The quantity and value of these productions cannot at present be approximated to.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The receipts of cotton for 1861 were 369,653 bales. The shipments northward during the same space of time were 167,696 bales. The total shipments were equal to the receipts, being to New Orleans, Ohio River, St. Louis, Europe and northern points, and interior points. The shipments for three years, to all points, were as follows:

1858-59	325,107 bales.
1859-60	391,918 "
1860-61	369,857 "
Total	1,086,882 "

The price was from eight and a half to eleven cents per pound.

There was a favorable crop for 1861.

BUILDINGS ETC.

Memphis is not proverbial for the number of its public buildings. The county seat being located at Rolla will probably account for this, but her private residences and business blocks cannot be surpassed in magnificence, taste, expensiveness and finish in the North. There are several blocks of marble, iron and mastic-finished five-story buildings, erected for business purposes, much resembling in character those on Lake and Clark streets in Chicago. From the value of lands in the city the best residences are located in what is called the suburbs. Many of these are truly palatial. The gardens, adapted by nature for the purpose, being covered with towering and shady trees, have been tastefully improved and decorated. In many places I saw statuary, fountains, flowers, costly and beautiful shrubbery, in many of them as I rode the other day to Elmwood cemetery. In fact Memphis, should trade revive, and its secession proclivities be calmed down by proper treatment from the occupying forces, is fated to become one of the most active commercial marts, as it is now one of the most agreeable places of residence, in the entire South.

COURT SQUARE AND CEMETERY.

Although Memphis has no court house, it has its court square, situated in the center of the city, surrounded by business houses, to which it is a cool, comfortable contrast. This park is encompassed by an iron railing, her natural forest trees, flowers and shrubbery closely crowded within, and is furnished with iron benches for the accommodation of loungers of both sexes. It is the place of rendezvous where the young men of the city meet their sweethearts to hold pleasant converse; where the business man retires with his friend or customer at noonday to talk over the transactions of the day. The square is lighted with gas at night. It is inhabited by squirrels and birds, the former of whom are quite tame, and suffer themselves to be caught by ladies and gentlemen frequenting the place, with whom they become acquainted. The utmost care is taken by the city authorities to keep dogs out of the enclosure, and a fine of ten dollars is assessed by any person interfering or meddling with the shrubbery. Jackson's monument, situated in the northwestern part of the square, is a fine marble bust of the general upon a pedestal elevated about six or eight feet from the ground and surrounded by an iron fence. The inscriptions upon the pedestal are as follows, the face of the statue fronting west:

[West.]
ANDREW JACKSON:
Seventh President of the United states—from life,
BY JOHN FRAZER, ARTIST.
1835.
Inaugurated January 8th, 1829.
Frangas non flectas.
[South.]
Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's glory.
[East.]
Exegi monumentum Perrinius aqe.
Talladega, Horseshoe,
Emucfaw, New Orleans.
[North.]
THE FEDERAL UNION,
IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

During the occupancy of Memphis by Gen. Price's rebel army, a Col. Brunt rendered himself forever notorious and infamous by defacing and partly erasing the word *federal* in the above inscription. The monument still stands, however, a lasting rebuke to the rebels and a reminder of the reckless and venom minded policy of some of the men who have led its armies. The word *federal* has not been entirely effaced. It is yet readable, and is fast coming out of the dust of anarchy and confusion which for a twelve-month have obscured it. The story of burying the American Flag beneath this monument, I am assured, is a hoax. It was proposed, and had the Federal forces been long enough delayed, it might have been performed on the fourth of the ensuing month. The jail, your readers will perhaps recollect, was burned and its walls torn down, by order of Beauregard, some weeks since, as it was said to prevent the citizens of Memphis from being imprisoned in it. Now that there are plenty of criminals to be confined—mostly from the ranks of citizens—there is no place to accommodate them. If the city should be burned, whose fault would it be?

NEGROES, ETC.

Negroes are constantly running away and endeavoring to come within our lines. I saw one arrested on the levee this afternoon, by a policeman, his hands tied behind him, and carried off to his master. The military authorities treat them as white men. They are not allowed within our lines. If they come in they are taken into custody, and at once on demand, surrendered. What the policy of the new commandant of the post will be in this regard, I am not yet advised. W.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARMORED SHIPS.

Secretary Welles' Letter to Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1862.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Committe of both Houses:

NAVY DEPARTMENT June 9, 1862.

SIR:—I had the honor to address the Naval Committee under the date of the 25th of March last on the subject of armored ships, and the necessity of preliminary measures in the future construction of vessels for the naval service. The fact that a radical change has commenced in the construction and armament of ships, which change, in effect, dispenses with the navies that have hitherto existed—is obvious; and it is a question for Congress to decide whether the government will promptly take the initiatory steps to place our country in the front rank of maritime powers.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the suggestions contained in my letter of the 25th of March; but I would again call your attention to them, and state my earnest desire that Congress should take action, before its adjournment, on the subject, not only of supplying itself with the armature and heavy ordnance for ships, but of the substitution by the government of iron for wood, in the whole or in part, in the construction of naval vessels. It has hitherto been supposed to be the true interest of the government to build its own ships of war, and to manufacture the arms, and most of the articles which are requisite for the naval service.

This necessity has arisen chiefly from the fact that naval vessels and naval purposes and objects are in many respects so essentially different from those of the mercantile marine as to place them out of the usual line of private enterprise. The government has, consequently, to pay an extra cost for extra and better work. In naval and military matters, it is indispensable that vessels, guns, machinery, and everything pertaining to them, should be of the best quality—trustworthy, and always ready at any moment to meet the public necessities.

The government has several large navy yards for building ships; and the introduction of steam, which is necessary for and made applicable to all naval vessels now constructed, has compelled it to erect extensive shops for making steam machinery. But these shops are inadequate to the wants of the navy, and for some years it will be necessary, under any circumstances, to contract for much the larger proportion of the work that will be required.

It is now generally conceded that vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron if they are not built entirely of that material. In this, as in most other costly fabrics, economy is reached through durability.

Iron ship building is new in this country, but few persons are engaged in it, and it is a novelty in our navy-yards. Heavy iron beams, shafting, and thick iron plates can be procured from only two or three parties, and then in limited quantities, and subject to great delay. Individuals have little use for iron of such magnitude as the navy must have, and there must unavoidably be great outlay to prepare for the execution of such work. With only the Navy for a purchaser, there can be no competion, and the Government will be compelled, under such circumstances, to pay almost any price the mills and forges may demand.

No inconsiderable portions of an iron ship can be made and procured at the ordinary mills, and so far as it can be done, it may be the best policy to be so supplied; but the heavy and expensive portions cannot be so procured; and unless the government is prepared to execute the work, it will be subject to imposition, and its vessels to marked inferiority.

Other nations, whose wooden ships-of-war far exceed our own in number, cannot afford to lay them aside, but are compelled to plate them with iron, at a very great cost. They are not unaware of the disadvantage of this proceeding, but it is a present necessity.

It must be borne in mind, however, that those Governments which are striving for national supremacy are sparing no expense to strengthen themselves by building iron vessels; and already their dockyards are undergoing the necessary preparation for this change in naval architecture, notwithstanding those governments have at their command the greatest experience, and the most extensive and complete iron and machine factories that private enterprise can produce.

The facts are suggestive to our Government, and I desire to call your attention to the necessity of making the necessary provision for ourselves, by providing the means and convenincies for building and repairing a navy, such as the strength and character of our Government and country require, in order to maintain its true position among maritime powers.

We have been engaged for years, and have spent millions in our navy yards, and on our steam machine shops, for ship-building purposes, and yet have not been able to keep up with the wants of the navy and the exigencies on the service.

It is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes to the progress of events, nor to evade the responsibilities that properly belong to us. The creation of a new and different navy, such as the development of science and art already demonstrate as a necessity, calls for vigorous measures, and prompt energetic action. The Government should not, in justice to itself, be dependant on private establishments for its most important and expensive works, but should rely upon itself. Great works, however, require time in their preparation, and lavish expenditures cannot hasten them. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for building vessels, but these appropriations cannot be made available in obtaining the proper locations, and mills, forges, furnaces, and shops, all of which are requisite, and which, to be secured properly, need time and careful consideration.

If the money for these purposes be now appropriated, we shall commence, under as favorable circumstances as any nation, the construction of a navy adapted to the wants of our country and the times.

No nation have an advantage over us if we avail ourselves of our means and opportunities, and it is no longer doubtful that our future safety and welfare are dependent on our naval strength and efficiency. It is a duty, as well as a necessity, that we make these United States a great naval power. We owe it to ourselves to commence at once this work, and the present Congress should, in my opinion, take the preliminary steps at the present session for laying the foundation for the construction of a navy commensurate with the wants and magnitude of the country. The place, or places, the shops and tools, and other appurtenances for this great work, must be provided in season:

The experience we have had admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet such an event may be pending, and the responsibility and calamities that would follow neglect should be a warning for us to be prepared. No amount of money would repair the wrong that might be inflicted from present neglect. A million or two of dollars, judiciously expended at the present time, may save hundreds of millions and the honor of the nation, after hostilities have commenced.

I have made these suggestions in consequence of the near termination of the session without any movement, as yet, for establishing the necessary works to produce the heavy iron and armature that will hereafter enter into the construction of our naval vessels. It is doubtful whether either of our present navy-yards is best adapted to the purpose herein indicated; but, if so, they will require considerable enlargement. The subject is one that should receive careful consideration, and I would suggest that authority be given to designate and procure one or more suitable locations.

We are now constructing a number of gunboats by contract on the Western waters, and I would suggest that recent experience and the vast resources in iron and other capabilities of the West, with the radical change in naval architecture, demonstrate the propriety of establishing a navy-yard, foundry, and shops, at some point in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Such a yard and its attendant establishments, would possess many advantages, and is becoming a necessity. I commend it to your attention, with the other subjects alluded to in this communication.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
GIDEON WELLES.

FROM MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, 14th.]

THE TENNESSEE PRISONERS.—In view of the evacuation of Corinth and of the Federal occupation of Memphis, it is useless to deny that Tennessee is practically no longer under the rule of the Southern Confederacy. Say, she has been abandoned or that she has conquered, that she has been deserted or that the new government was reluctantly forced to abandon her for lack of power to keep her; take either the secession or the Union view of the case and its causes, the fact is still the same, Tennessee is practically under the government of the "old Union," be she there willingly or unwillingly. Her people can no longer aid the new government in the capacity of a sovereign State. Money, they cannot give it, for they have none but its own; men they cannot lend it, for the armies of Halleck and the flotilla of Foote encompass them in a force irresistible in the past to the whole combined resources of the other seceded States. The flag of the Union floats over her chief cities, rivers and roads, and she is to-day, to all practical purposes, as much within the rule of the "Old Union," and as far removed from all power of participation in the new as Vermont or Massachusetts.

In consideration of this fact it is that we would urge upon the present military governor of the State, aided by the military rulers within her limits, the rapid liberation upon parole, of all Tennessee prisoners, civil and military, whose detention is continued on purely political grounds and the misfortunes of war.

We fail to perceive that such a human act as their liberation would in any way weaken the Federal government or strengthen the Confederates. It would go far to atone for the extra severities indulged in to some degree by both belligerents, and would justify the claims to magnanimity put forth by the Administration at Washington. To Tennessee herself, it would be the only panacea for the sufferings she has undergone and is undergoing. * * * * *

We trust that Governor Johnson will give his early and especial attention to this humane act, that cannot fail of good to this State, her people, and the cause of justice and right. Who would not rejoice at so great a boon, to fathers, mothers, wives and sisters? There is no man so unfeeling in Tennessee, not to offer prayers for their deliverance, and shed tears of joy on their happy restoration to them of liberty and freedom!

NEGROES.—The reader may remember that in our issue of yesterday we made some remarks on the anti-abolitionistic feeling which characterizes the Indiana troops now under command of Col. Fitch. A most pleasing illustration of the truth of those remarks is afforded by an incident which occurred here yesterday. Col. A. Hodges, a wealthy and influential citizen of Arkansas, residing some twelve miles west of Memphis, missed six of his negroes, who effected their escape from his plantation, and presented themselves for admittance on the federal fleet. They were sternly refused, and forced to return home discomfited.

THE CITY.—Yesterday was very quiet. The recent Southern advice seem to have interfered very materially with the "clothes-line" operators, who so delighted themselves maneuvering armies and achieving triumphs. Early in the day Col. Slack's command entered the city and took possession of the outskirts. Several of the stores were opened, and business showed evident signs of improvement. But, as one of our shrewdest business men remarked to us yesterday, there are three good reasons why busines cannot be very brisk at present: First, there are no stocks on hand; second, there is no good currency; and third, there are no purchasers to buy. Any one of these reasons, in ordinary times, would be sufficient to depress busines, but all together could scarcely fail to make even as live a place as Memphis temporarily dull. The currency question is last setting itself. Railroad money passes as excellent, and Confederate money is still taken in mercantile and financial transactions.

The first Federal cavalry force appeared on our streets yesterday. They were the advance guard of Gen. Lew. Wallace's division, which is not far off. It is said that Pope, Buell and Grant are following Beauregard, and that Gen. Halleck will soon make his headquarters at Memphis.

TRADE.—Independent of the boats, armed and unarmed, of the Federal fleet, transports are going from and coming to, our wharf in such a way as to awaken a dim memory of the good old times. The Perry started this evening heavily laden with sugar and cotton. An unusual degree of animation prevails about the levee, and the echoes of the mallet has again awakened the echo of the bluff. Heaven knows we need a revival of trade sadly.

☞ The Federal fleet, though still formidable, is not so large as it was originally. We miss several of the "iron-clads" which formerly frowned upon us.

GUNBOAT PRICE RAISED.—We learn that the Confederate gunboat Gen. Price, which was partially sunk on the other side of the river, has been raised, and will soon be able to perform service. She was covered with railroad iron, and her cabin and upper works bear the marks of many balls received in the recent fight.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.—Still continue to give themselves up. Yesterday about fifty Confederate officers and soldiers gave themselves up, and were paroled.

A Question of Costs.

"The support of the 'contrabands' now costs the Government $100,000 per day."

We find this paragraph going the rounds of such journals as the Boston *Courier*, the New York *Herald*, and the Chicago *Times*. Why not add, what is more true, that the support of slavery now costs the nation over one million dollars per day; and that if the slave owners had not been encouraged to rebellion by such sheets as these who now use every opportunity to misrepresent the government, there would have been no contrabands?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report that Arlington House, the residence of General Lee, is used for hospital purposes, is contradicted, the house is not calculated for such purposes, and therefore has not been used.

BISHOP SOULE FOR THE UNION.—It has been reported that Bishop Soule, though at heart a Union man, had been obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the bogus Southern Confederacy. We are informed on what is thought to be good authority, that this is a mistake. The informant states that, upon hearing the report, the bishop remarked he had not been asked to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and that there were not men enough, nor was there hemp enough, in the Confederacy to make him do it.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

TURPENTINE FROM PETROLEUM OIL.—It is stated in recent London journals that another scientific discovery has just been made, which, by developing a new source of production, will give to the North another element of wealth and power. This is no less than the extraction of turpentine from petroleum. The journals referred to say that turpentine can thus be, by a safe process, obtained at one-third the price that has been heretofore paid for the same articles from the Carolinas.

THE DEAD AT ISLAND NO. TEN.—We learn that letters have recently been received from Gen. Quimby, stating, as illustrative of the panic and fright of the rebels at the evacuation of Island Number 10, that his troops found in the marshes in the rear of Tiptonville, the dead bodies of over 300 rebels, who had miserably perished by drowning and miring in the swamps, in their mad haste to escape from imagined pursuers. It was surmised that large numbers would yet be found, who had died in the same inglorious manner.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FATALLY BURNED.—The wife and daughter of Mr. John Whittaker, 43 Asylum street, Rochester, were burned to death on Tuesday night. The daughter's clothes had taken fire at a furnace, and in the attempt of the mother to extinguish it, both perished in the flames.

—Chancellor Vankoughnet signalized the commencement of his career on the chancery bench of Canada West by causing a decree to be entered that counsel practising in his Court shall be prohibited from wearing moustaches.

—"When I can read my title clear"—"Good God! here is a Yankee!" So sang and exclaimed a feminine rebel in a Norfolk church last Sunday, as in the midst of her hymn she looked around and saw a Federal officer in the same seat.

Wanted.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a neat Frame House to move in South Division. Address Post Office Box 4417, stating price of house and where located. je17-z211-3t

WANTED—Four or five boys, from ten to twelve years of age, to go to the Tremont House Garden to gather Strawberries. Board and fair wages will be paid. Inquire of GAGE, BRO. & DRAKE, at the Tremont House. je17-z236-3t

WANTED—Six good Carpenters to go to Michigan. Good wages will be paid. Apply to J. M. DALTON & BRO., Lumber Yard on Lumber street, second yard south of Old street bridge, West Division. je17-z235-3t

WANTED—A Housekeeper. A good home and good salary is offered to a proper person, to take charge of a cottage, and do the work for one person. Address P. O. Drawer 6109. je17-z228-2w

WANTED—By a gentleman, two or three Unfurnished Rooms in a private house, not more then ten minutes walk from the Sherman House. Price must be moderate. Best of reference given. Address P. O. Box 1601. je17-z229-3t

WANTED—A young man who understands the Grocery Business can hear of a good situation in a Wholesale Grocery House by addressing Post Office Drawer 5869, with name of reference. je17-z219-3t

WANTED.—A Bookbinder wanted at Lee's Bookstore and Binder, Iowa City, Iowa. je16-z199-3t

WANTED—A Drug Clerk in a pleasant town of 3,000 inhabitants and about two hours ride from Chicago. A German preferred. Address for three days, with references, "PHARMACEUTIST," Tribune Office. je16-z179-3t

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a good lodging room, furnished or unfurnished, within two blocks of Sherman House, with gas and water handy. Best of references given. Address "SAM," Tribune Office, stating terms and location. je16-z184-3t

WANTED—A situation in any kind of general business, by a young German between seventeen and eighteen years of age. Writes a good hand, and would make himself as useful as possible to his employer. References given if required. Address Post Office Box 2181. je15-z156-3t

WANTED—Agents (Local and Traveling) to sell articles wanted in every family. Selling rapidly. Agents are making $8 to $9 per day. Inclose stamp for Circulars to Post Office Box 3071, or call at 101 Dearborn street, Room No. 2. je14-z161-1w CHAS. POWELL & CO.

WANTED—A first class Carriage Painter and a Blacksmith. Also, Family Carriages, Top and Open Buggies for sale. Inquire of J. H. KLINE, No. 50 North Jefferson street. je14-z173-1w

WANTED—By a single man, a situation as Coachman in a private family. Satisfactory reference given from No. 1 families in this city and the city of St. Louis, having lived in St. Louis for the last four years, Please address "L. S." Tribune Office. je12-z110-7t

WANTED—Agents, male and female—old, middle-aged and young—in cities, towns and villages, to make from $16 to $25 per day by selling DUNN'S PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. The greatest novelty of the day. Just issued and in wonderful demand. They can't be equalled. Send for a Circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. je11-z79-1m

WANTED—1,000 Horses.—The undersigned is prepared to pay the highest price in cash for ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY horses, at No. 101 State street, where he will be found during the day. [je10-z50-3w] ALVIN JAMES.

WANTED.—200 Men wanted as TEAMSTERS.—$25 a month and rations will be paid for 200 men for three months' service, as Teamsters for the Army of the Ohio. Transportation to and from Chicago furnished. Apply at the West Market Hall. je4-z893-2w

WANTED—AGENTS.

You Can Make 150 per Cent.

By selling Dunn's Prize Stationery and Receipt Package, the cheapest of the season. Send for circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-z365-3m

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT, (warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 150 per cent. profit, and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors, and Manufacturers' Depot, 9 Custom House Place, Chicago. je10-z8-3w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,

Situations for Domestic Help.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2948. my1-r487-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in the sale of which agents are meeting with unparalleled success exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. For full information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 308. ap28-p839-2m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 180 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1898. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-z95-1y

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4233, Chicago, Illinois. ap26 p797-2m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,

171 Washington street, near Lasalle,

Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996. je17-z-1y

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3352, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h880-7m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp) E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4707. my-9-r261-6w

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS

"THE MAP."

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP,

Showing at a glance the location of every

Battle Field Stamped in Colors,

Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked.

In every respect the Great Map for the time.

In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals which successful, &c., &c.

☞ Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

Agents Wanted.

LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES.

Address E. B. LANDON, Agent, Post Office Box 4422. No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. je3-r873-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—For three months from now until the first of October, a two-story and basement house on Wabash avenue, with all modern improvements, furnished throughout. The present occupants wishing to go East during that time. Address Post Office Box 909. je17-z237-3t

TO RENT—Cottage to Rent and Furniture for sale.—The Cottage No. 91 Van Buren street is rent till May first, 1863, and Furniture (nearly all new) for sale at a bargain, if applied for soon. Apply to J. W. TUTTLE, foot of State street. je17-z227-3w

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement, Brick House, No. 247 Illinois street. It has all the modern improvements—speaking tubes, bells, bath rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. Pianos rent to go into the country. W. K. PROSSER, 125 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, je12-z33-1y No. 95 Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Candle Machines, (latest improvement, Humiston's Patent); Wortendyke's Candle Wicking, for Patent Machines; large stock of Fancy Soap. Also, part of Store to rent. Inquire at 74 State street, or address by mail JARVIS H. LOPER, Post Office Box 4232. je17-z213-3t

FOR SALE.—One nice Stud-Horse, (Morgan), and five Horses of various sizes, all good and sound, will be sold cheap. Apply to G. WAGNER & REES, 238 West Polk street. je17-z215-3t

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, between fifteen and twenty thousand old Bricks, Sash and Window Frames. Can be seen on the alley between Clark and Wells and Adams and Monroe streets. For terms apply to ROBERT GENTRY, 84 Monroe street, (up-stairs), or at the Gas Works. je17-z217-3t

FOR SALE—A Farm situated in the town of Ela, Lake County, twenty-seven miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, containing about three hundred and twenty acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. A part of the purchase money can remain on long time. Inquire of GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago. je17-z215-1w

FOR SALE BY THE BLOCK. We have seven acres of land for sale, on Polk and Taylor streets in Sec. 16, 33, 14, at a bargain. REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn street. je17-z226-3t

FOR SALE—A good chance.—The Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a first-class Millinery Establishment, doing a good business, in a good neighborhood, on one of the principal streets in this city. For further particulars address Box No. 311, Chicago. je16-z192-3t

FOR SALE.—We have for sale

180 Acres of Land near the City Limits,

Having three-fourths of a mile Canal front and on Joliet and Chicago Railroad. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, Real Estate Agents, 88 Dearborn street. je16-z193-1w

FOR SALE AND RENT.—We have two large Water Lots on the South Branch for sale, and one to rent. For price and location apply to REES & SLOCUM, No. 88 Dearborn street. je16-z194-3t

FOR SALE—An Ambrotype and Photograph Gallery in Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., one of the best country locations in the State for a GOOD Artist. Will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser. Address "F," Post Office Box 234 Monmouth, Ill. je14-z172-3t

FOR SALE—Junction Property—60 acres within one mile of the Station. A rare chance for investment. Inquire at Chicago Lead Works of C. F. GATES, or through P. O. Box 6146. je13-z134-1w

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine of three horse power, cheap for cash. Address Post Office Box 3296, or apply to G. W. CHANDLER, Room No. 2 Court House. je11-z81-1w

FOR SALE—A variety of seven Octave PIANOS, at 116 South Dearborn street, on the second floor, for sale cheap for cash, or approved paper or on monthly payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Practice on Pianos two dollars per month. Rosewood Veneers for sale by J. PRESTON. je7-r980-1m

FOR SALE—Two second hand Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 36 inches in diameter, 24 3 inch Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, and Safety Valves. Also, one new 10 horse power Stationary Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago. my19-r467-1m

FOR SALE—The Farm formerly known as belonging to Col. Philo White, lately to S. B. Appleton, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, two miles west of the City limits, is now offered at a bargain. Said farm consists of 120 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber. The improvements are a large and well-finished house, large barn and all necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of a thousand fruit trees, many of them bearing; good wells and cistern, and also a tenant house. One hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred and seventy bushels of oats are already sown. This farm will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Apply to JAMES WALKER. RACINE, Wis., May 26th, 1862. je5-r963-1m

PORTABLE ENGINES.—Two new Portable Engines, six and seven horse power

For Sale Cheap for Cash,

By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, my26-r602-1m 19 and 21 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 90 Hinsdale Street.

150 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 52 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the

"COMO MILL,"

Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale.

The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burs, Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises. S. LEHMAN SMITH. Como, May 1st, 1862. je5-r917-1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain.

It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours and where three of the best endowed Institutions of the Northwest are located, which, with good public schools, make the location most desirable. The House is two and a half stories high, on a commanding eminence, overlooks the village and lake. Surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated land, with a good barn, excellent water, near 500 trees of the grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the stationary plants usually cultivated in gardens.

The property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one-half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 382 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. ay6-p-84-6m GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Money to Loan.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS,

On Real Estate Security.

Apply to REES & SLOCUM, No. 88 Dearborn street. je16-z185-3t

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn st., Room No. 8. je4-r891-1m

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned,

On Short or Long Time,

at very low rate interest, by applying at once of GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, my23-r593-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 131 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrage

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—We have taken the Store No. 187 South Water Street, And moved our office into it. je3-r842-1m UNDERWOOD & CO.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS,

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks,

RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,

Rubber and Leather

BELTING.

HOSE, PACKING, &c.

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In the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

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Have just received a large lot of

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FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES

Which they are offering at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

To suit the season. Also some new styles

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES

Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, ... FLED MANTLES. We invite a close ... these goods, in quality and price, ... cannot be undersold.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

New Styles of Pacific L[awns]

Only One Shilling per yard.

JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES

New goods and new prices. Also a fine ... Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and ... iery and Gloves, Summer and Underwear, Alexander's Kid Gloves, San Umbrellas.

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A large lot of VEILS now opening, ... Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods ... figures. Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses' ... the

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Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and ... low as can elsewhere be found.

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A full assortment, very cheap. Also ... large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND ... at the same low price as formerly. We ... and examine.

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my10-r873-1y

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Where a commodious

FITTING ROOM

Has been opened for their special benefit, insuring a

Satisfactory Fit,

From the LARGEST and CHEAPEST ... these goods in Chicago. SKIRTS from three to fifty springs. ... sizes, styles and qualities. New style ... mings, received daily. Fresh arrivals of

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Gloves, Hosiery and Handkerchiefs

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mh21-z911-1y 78 Lake

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Have the largest and best assortment ... MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCH ... Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAP, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, ... TACKLE BLOCKS,

Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and ...

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND ...

Cotton, Flax and Hemp T[wines]

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and alone authorized to make ...

SIBLEY TENTS

Tents of every kind, and Patent ...

AWNINGS,

Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Flags, Standards, Guidons, Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. We have fifty Sewing Machines run by ... and are prepared to execute all kinds of ... make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c. ... dispatch than any House in Chicago. G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

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This work is a complete guide in the prosecution of claims against the Government, arising out of the present war.

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ap8-p267-1y

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[je3-r861-1m]

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209 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,

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Of every description.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Tents on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

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217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

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PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Children's Spring Gigs.
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" Slat Cabs.
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" Willow Chairs.

I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.

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[ma11-z449-3m]

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WHITE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS manufactured and for sale at 25 South Water street.

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Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

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Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh

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Capacity of No. 1 - - - 3,000 to 5,000
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and put the same in ... Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport.

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STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
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Have at all times full stocks of

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Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies.

COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety for sale at lowest market rates.

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IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

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Cap Trimmings.

Have just received a large and splendid assortment of the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS. IGNATZ HERZOG, No. 131 Lake street.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of raw Furs. ap10-p29-1y

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METALLIC COFFINS.

... Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all sizes ... with Hearses and Carriages, and ... attention of all kinds ...

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Have just received a large lot of

DRESS GOODS

FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,

Which they are offering at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

To suit the season. Also some new styles of

SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,

Including the new FRENCH SACQUE, and RUFFLED MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing they cannot be undersold.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

New Styles of Pacific La[wns],

Only One Shilling per yard.

JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,

New goods and new prices. Also, a fine assortment of Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery and Gloves, Summer and Under[garments], Alexander's Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

A large lot of VEILS now opening, comprising Colored Grenadine, Love and Lace goods at low figures.

Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', [...] the

Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,

Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and as low as can elsewhere be found.

LACE POINTS AND MANTLES.

A full assortment, very cheap. Also [...] large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND [...] at the same low price as formerly. We invite [...] and examine.

NO. 141 LAKE STREET.

STRYKER & C[O.]

my15-r872-1y

FITTING ROOM!—Ladies in want of

SKIRTS OR CORSETS

Will find it advantageous to call at

78 LAKE STREET,

Where a commodious

FITTING ROOM

Has been opened for their special benefit, ensuring a

Satisfactory Fit,

From the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of those goods in Chicago. SKIRTS from three to fifty springs. CORSETS, sizes, styles and qualities. New style Bonnet ... nings, received daily. Fresh arrivals of ...

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mh31-r371-1y 78 LAKE ST.

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Have the largest and best assortment in the ... MANILA and TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ... Cotton and Hemp CANVAS, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, ANCHORS, CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS,

Coal Tar Roofing Pitch and Felt,

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, bundles and ... BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES,

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We are Sole Agents for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and alone authorized to make and ...

SIBLEY TENTS,

Tents of every kind, and Patent Tent ...

AWNINGS,

Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Regimental Flags, Standards, Guidons,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations. We have fifty Sewing Machines run by steam and are prepared to execute all kinds of ... make Bags, Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, &c., ... establishment in any House in Chicago. G. HUBBARD, [...] J. S. TURNER, [...] G. B. CARPENTER.

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TOGETHER WITH

Full Instructions, Forms and Official Decisions to Prosecuting Claims against the Government.

Published by the Tribune Company.

This work has a complete guide to the present claims against the Government, arising out of the present war.

It is published in a cheap edition, so that it ... retailed at fifty cents, and can thus be placed in the hands of the thousands of claimants who have heretofore been without a guide to obtain their dues from the Government.

EVERY LAWYER in the country has felt the need of just such a book for the past year.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE and the FRIENDS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS in the Army can here obtain the information that they require respecting the claims of soldiers, and the mode of obtaining them.

The book contains full and complete forms and instructions, so that any ordinary business man using it as a guide, collect soldiers' claims. The forms are such as are used by the oldest and most successful Claim offices, and have been approved by the Departments at Washington.

A rapid and extensive sale of the book is anticipated and a large edition will be printed to supply the demand. Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, at the retail price, 50 cents. Stamps taken.

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It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.

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This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

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ap6-p237-1y

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[je6-r361-1m]

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And Welch's Splints.

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General Western Agents, will receive prompt attention.

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REFRIGERATORS, ICE AND BEER BOXES.

A General Assortment.

Refrigerators repaired or exchanged at 18 LA SALLE STREET.

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GLUE,

Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and ...

Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, ... Horns and Bones,

At wholesale and retail. Office, 58 South Water ... (Lloyd's Block) Chicago. P. O. Box 2628. JOHN A. LIGHTNER ...

PRIME BARLEY MALT.

... on hand and for sale at lowest ... Also, Superior Yeast Malt in ...

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PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

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209 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells street, offer for sale at the lowest prices, a full assortment of

Manilla and Tarred Rope,

Lath Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage,

Of every description.

Oakum, Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, all widths, Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Flags on hand and made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!

Made and repaired at the shortest notice.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON,

my1-r67-6m 209 South Water street.

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SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

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TWINES AND CORDAGE,

217 South Water St., Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

... F. FOSTER. [my1-p619-1y] C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Children's Spring Gigs.

" Willow Cabs.

" Slat Cabs.

" Willow Cradles.

" Willow Chairs.

I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

[mal1-r440-3m]

WOOL TWINE MANUFACTURED and sold by NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water street.

BUTTER FIRKINS,

WHITE OAK HICKORY BOUND FIRKINS

Manufactured and for sale at 95 South Water street.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

Wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

Coal and Wood.

KELLOGG & GRAY,

DEALERS IN

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

BY THE CARGO AND AT RETAIL.

Also, Lehigh and Blossburgh

COAL.

Office and Yard Market street, corner of Washington.

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COAL by the CARGO.

Manufacturer and dealer in

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To Grain Shippers.

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RICHARDS'

IRON CORN SHELLER,

FOR

Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.

BUSHELS PER DAY.

Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY

CONDITION OF GRAIN.

Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and ... Lockport.

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N. B.—On hand a complete stock of

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Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company.

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. fe26-r165-1yd&w

Oil and Lamps.

POPE & SLOCUM,

122 Clark Street,

DEALERS IN

LAMPS AND OILS,

Have at all times full stocks of

KIER'S BEST OIL,

EXCELSIOR OIL,

STAR OIL,

All of first quality, and warranted.

Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimnies,

COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety for sale at lowest market rates. fe17'62-1y

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT

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IGNATZ HERZOG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hats, Caps,

Straw Goods, and

Cap Trimmings.

I have just received a large and splendid assortment of the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market.

The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS.

IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 152 Lake street.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap10-p219-1y

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UNDERTAKERS, No. 22 LASALLE STREET.

METALLIC COFFINS.

... Coffins and Shrouds of all styles ... with Hearses and Carriages, and will attend ... funerals ...

Fire Works.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS.

500,000 Torpedoes.

Also, Manufacturer of

Children's Carriages,

Willow Cabs,

Gigs, &c., at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

No. 108 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

FIRE WORKS of all kinds.

1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS,

500,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES,

FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.

Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols.

Headquarters for all kinds of

FISHING TACKLE,

Orders respectfully solicited.

NO. 138 LAKE STREET,

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Dry Goods.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING!

Terrible Sacrifice.

We shall open on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at

182 South Clark street,

A complete stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Which will be offered a unheard of prices,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

Elegant Grenadine Robes, worth $30, for	....	$25.00.
Splendid Silk " " 40, for	....	20.00.
Beautiful Organdy " " 15, for	....	5.00.
Berages, worth 75 cents per yard, for	....	37½ ct.
Organdies, worth 37½ cents per yard, for	....	20 ct.

Lawns, Challies, Prints, Ginghams, &c., &c.,

At prices worthy your attention.

REAL THREAD LACES

Will be sold at 50 cents on the dollar.

Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings, sold at Ruinous Prices.

Silk Mitts at one-half the usual price. Wonderful bargains in Gloves and Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.

Ladies Silk Hose, worth $1.50, for	....	75c.
" " " 1.00, for	....	50c.
Gentlemen's Silk Hf. Hose, worth $1.00, for		50c.

GENTS' GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS at fifty per cent less than they can be bought at any other place in town.

MILLINERY GOODS.

We call attention of milliners to our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, &c., which are offered at great bargains.

FANS AT HALF PRICE

Parasols at Wholesale Prices; Hoop Skirts, latest styles and prices to please ALL.

Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, and all sorts of little traps so low that all will buy.

In fact every article offered will be a bargain to the purchaser. Goods all warranted as represented, and will be freely shown to all. We invite an inspection of our goods, assuring our friends that by a strict and faithful attendance upon their wants, we hope to merit a large share of patronage. Come and see us.

JONES & CO.,

No. 182 South Clark street.

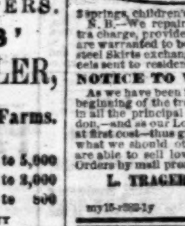
Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And Importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 156 Lake street, (Marine Bank Building.)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 3 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London, and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.

New York Factory, 35 Bowery.

my15-r563-1y Chicago Post Office Box 4503.

Sewing Machines.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

Sewing Machines.

[INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.]

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.

This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine,

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.

Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed.

Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

ADDRESS J. S. BRYANT,

General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

my17-r82-1y

L. CORNELL & Co.'s

Sewing Machines.

PRICES FROM $25 TO $90.

Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches. Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have by far the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise.

We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month.

A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circulars before purchasing.

Send red Stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at

133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)

Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

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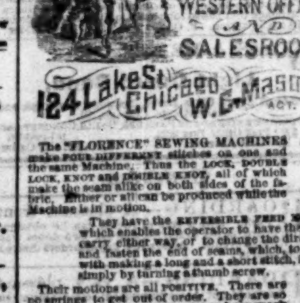


The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which are alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

W. G. MASON, Western Agt.,

je6-r200-1y 124 Lake street, Chicago.

USE POWELL'S POLISH

For Pianos and Furniture.

101 DEARBORN STREET.

[my30-r188-1m]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS IN NEW ORLEANS.

"FOOLISH BANKITES."

Social Disorganization.

New Orleans papers up to and including June 1st have been received. They do not contain much news:

COM. FARRAGUT.

There are ten thousand persons in this city—certainly an immense crowd—who believe that Com. Farragut is now in prison in the jail at Jackson. They also believe that Mr. Soule is held as a hostage for the safety of the naval hero. What do you think of these beliefs, gentle reader?

Is it any use to tell these foolish people that Commodore Farragut is now on board his noble flag-ship in this harbor, that we saw him yesterday, talked with him, and felicitated him upon the glory of his achievements in the Mississippi River! We advise our neighbors on the other side of Canal street to read the *Delta* and cease following the false lights which have guided them upon the rocks, from which Gen. Butler is endeavoring to rescue them.—*N. O. Delta, June* 1.

STEAMERS CAPTURED IN RED RIVER.

Col. McMillan of the 21st Indiana regiment sent down another steamer yesterday, which he captured in Red River. This is the fourth vessel taken by this indefatigable officer. Her name is the Lousiana Belle, and she has a good quantity of sugar, molasses, and cotton on board, beside smaller wares.—*Delta, June* 1.

GENERAL SHEPLEY'S APPEAL.

[From the Picayune, May 23.]

We do not see how this appeal can fail of being met with equal good faith with that in which it seems to be made by the military commandant of the city. For peace, order and morality, safety to life, liberty and property under the law are objects which it behooves every good citizen to do his best and his utmost to secure and to perpetuate, not only for his own individual good, but in accordance with a sacred duty which he owes to his family and to the community of which he is a member, and to which he owes obligations that are paramount to all others. Grant that the situation in which he is placed—making the substitution of a military for a civil municipal government a matter not of his own choice, but of a present necessity—is not agreeable to him, it still absolves him of none of those duties. In fact, it may be said to endow them with even greater importance and significance than they before possessed.

FOOLISH BANKITES.

[From the True Delta, May 23.]

We do not affect astonishment at finding some of the banks resisting, in impotent blindness, the proclamation of Major General Butler. It was plain in its requirements, and, judging from the commendation of our contemporaries, it must have been singularly welcome to the people—so much so, indeed, that we heard of a gentleman of extreme opinions who said, on reading it, that the d—d Yankee general was bent on making himself the most popular man in the State. We, who do not look at public questions through the discolored medium of individual popularity, have nothing to say commendatory or otherwise of the author of the proclamation; it is sufficient to us to know that it is promulgated in the interests of the people, and that its only purpose is benificent, to command our approval. We do hear, however, but we by no means vouch for the authenticity of the rumor, that, as the banks have clamored a good deal at the retributive justice to which they have been subjected, and made a famous uproar about the hardship of being made to pay anything to anybody but their own people, it is the purpose of the authority now dominant here to put some pertinent interrogatories to their directions, and to require to the same categorical replies. We say we do not vouch for this; it may, or may not, be an idle rumor; but the story is, that the following questions, or inquiries of like significance, will be propounded to them, viz:

1st. How much money had each individual director of your bank, or the firm of which he is a member, on the 16th of September, 1861, to his or their credit on your books?

2d. Who of the members of your bank voted to suspend specie payments, and who continues such payments?

3d. How much Confederate money had each member of your direction to his credit, or the credit of his firm, on your books, on the morning of the day of promulgation of Major General Butler's currency proclamation?

4th. How much Confederate money had each director to his own credit or the credit of his firm at this time, on the books of your bank?

5th. How much Confederate money has your bank now on hand, and how much had it on the morning of the 16th of September, 1861?

6th. Have you paid any of your cash depositors their balances? Give their names, amounts and manner of settlement.

7th. How much specie, and in what form, if any, did your banks send it out of the State, under the pretence of apprehension for its safety?

These queries, it is said, will be addressed to the presidents and directors of our banks, and in advance we predict if they are they will be satisfactorily answered. We have faith in the banks, and on their behalf we challenge the most searching investigation.

RUN UPON THE CITY TREASURY.

[From the True Delta, May 23.]

The run upon the city treasury yesterday and to-day, by those holding shinplasters, was really "tremendous and furious to behold," so much so in fact that the police were unable to keep back the crowd of men, women and children, and were under the necessity of closing the doors in self-defense. This morning we notice that a military force has been invoked to aid in keeping back the crowd. There is no pretext for this desperate scramble. The city has pledged itself to redeem all the bills issued by those individuals and firms whose names have been given to the public as having deposited with the treasurer ample security for such redemption.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES REFUSED.

BANK OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, May 21, 1862.

In obedience to the order of Major-General Butler, this bank will discontinue the receipt and the purchase of Confederate States treasury notes on and after the 27th inst.

With all persons who have or may make deposits therein, under a special written contract, good faith will be kept, and payments made as usual, pursuant to the terms of each contract.

Since the discredit of shinplasters, this bank has issued, to a very small amount, notes of the denomination of one, two, three, and five dollars, more for convenience than for profit; and will continue to do so, on the terms prescribed by Major-General Butler in his published order, giving them out at par for city and State notes, and for current bank notes, redeemable daily in the same description of paper, when it can be procured.

The clause inserted on the face of the bills—"Payable in city bank notes, six months after the termination of the present war"—is to assure the public that they will ultimately be redeemed at par with gold and silver—which will assuredly be done as soon as the banks generally resume specie payments—and to guard against a scarcity of other similar current notes which may arise from the banks refusing to issue small notes.

JACOB BARKER.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION.

[From the True Delta, May 23.]

Within the past ten days we have received numerous letters from the parishes on the river, above and below the city, all detailing, with greater or lesser circumstantiality, the dangers to which life and property on the plantations are exposed from the fugitive thugs, whom a righteous retribution has at length overtaken here. Below the city, on the river, these piratical assassins are now operating in skiffs, which they can easily and readily conceal during the day, or when apprehensive of arrest and punishment at the hands of the federal authorities; and at night they launch them, invade the quarters of the plantations, maltreating or tampering with the slave population, inciting them to outrage and insurrection, while they themselves take everything portable they can lay their hands on. The highest praise is due, and indeed universally accorded to the United States military authorities in this place, for their intelligent comprehension of the character and extent and *modus operandi* of this political banditti, and their exemplary promptitude in grappling with them, with a determination to crush them out forever, if in their power, during their stay here. And here let us pause to wonder and return thanks at the same time to Providence for this, one of the most inscrutable of His ways to avenge the blood of so many murdered without cause, unless, indeed, because the assassinated may have dared to claim and exercise the inalienable right of American citizens. In the parishes, below the city particularly, the greatest uneasiness is felt, and at the moment it is not in the power of the planters therein to come personally to the authorities, and, as the custom is, they address themselves to their regular newspaper mouth-piece. They ask us to appeal to Gen. Butler under circumstances of unusual peril.

HEAVY HAUL OF CITY NOTES.

[From the True Delta, May 24.]

Last night some person or persons entered the job printing office of Mr. Isaac T. Hinton, No. 27 Commercial place, by removing two panes of glass from the door, and carried off 682 sheets, upon which was printed five $4, five $3, and five $2 city bills, making $16,190. This was a pretty large haul, but it will prove a rather worthless one for the thief, as none of the printed bills of the above denominations, have been issued by the treasurer, hence no one need be deceived by these stolen bills should the thief or thieves attempt to sign and pass them, as they can easily be detected. They date—"New Orleans, May 6, 1862."

FROM ALGIERS.

Algiers, as our readers will remember, is on the west side of the Mississippi River, opposite New Orleans. It is occupied by the 21st Indiana regiment, Col. McMillan. The printers of the regiment publish a paper which they call *The Hoosier Newsboy*. There is little in it of local interest.

ANOTHER PRIZE.—Last evening a detachment under Col. McMillan returned with the steamer "Morning Light," having captured it on the Red River. She had on board a small cargo of sugar and molasses.

—Nims' famous battery arrived in the river last night.

TOO CREDULOUS.—There seems to be a disposition among a larger portion of the inhabitants in this vicinity, to believe every floating rumor that they hear. The causes of this we are not prepared to account for. We know that the most extravagant stories are told, believed and repeated.

Now there must be a reason for putting in circulation such stories "Washington is taken," "McClellan killed," "Fortress Monroe in the hands of the Confeds," "the Rip Raps sunk by the Merrimac," "40,000 Federals killed," and a thousand and one rumors equally extravagant! What is it that calls forth such rumors? Is it not necessary for the holders of the Confederate notes, to have the army do something desperate in order to keep these at par? May not this be the cause of such startling news at certain times?

THIRTY-ONE DAYS IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the Sunday Delta, June 1.]

On the first day of May the troops of the United States marched into this city and took up quarters in the Custom House. They passed through streets deserted, the shops and places of business closed, the few persons seen scowling at the procession—none to cheer for the return of the old flag, not a welcome, not a smile to evidence joy at the relief from anarchy and despotism. A stranger might have supposed that a happy and free people were about to succomb to a brute force of a barbarous and uncivilized race. So might the citizens of Rome have met the entrance of the Huns into the then mistress of the world. No man could have dreamed that order and security were marching in to dethrone confusion and danger, to trample out thuggery in high places and in low places, to walk by the citizen by day and by night to secure the life and limb which had been constantly imperilled before, to guard property at the mercy of the mob up to that time—and yet this was the case confessedly. One short month has elapsed. The streets are filled with smiling faces, business attracts with open doors, thugs have left for summer watering places, property is secure, and Abraham Lincoln, by the grace of God and the electoral vote of the people, President of the United States of America, might walk, unarmed and unaccompanied, at any time through these streets, in full security, and to the joy and delight of numbers who have heretofore been accustomed to link his name with curses and execrations. Slowly and gradually, at first this change appeared, the terror of a twelvemonth was not to be cast off in a day, but, as one by one of the citizens gathered courage to come forward and speak out the sentiments which had been crushed out but not eradicated, the stream gathered strength and fullness, till within the past week the wish to bring themselves within the egis of the flag has been quite equal to the power of the authorities to receive their declaration of allegiance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We have from our correspondent at Memphis the Granada (Miss., formerly Memphis) *Appeal* of the 12th. From it we gather several important items from the South.

The *Appeal* has a letter from Richmond, dated the 9th, from which we gather a few items.

THE STORM AT RICHMOND.

The highest inundation that has been known in James River for more than twenty years is now upon us. Since the deluge of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the water has been steadily rising, and now overflows all the lower part of the city, with fifteen feet above the wharves, and, perhaps, a thousand acres of lake over the beautiful plantations on the Chesterfield side of the river. Four days ago this beautiful tract waved in wheat, just assuming its golden tinge for the early harvest, now it is a desolation. The water is yet on the increase as I write, (six p. m. of Friday), and we hear by telegraph from Lynchburg such accounts of the flood there as to induce the belief that it will not reach its maximum of mischief before day-break of to-morrow. Of course the chief anxiety that is felt on account of this freshet is not occasioned by the inevitable destruction of property, but refers to the effect it may have on the defenses of the city and the matter of supplies.

Though there is about twelve feet of water over the obstructions at Drury's Bluff, quite enough to admit of the passage of the Monitor without scraping her keel, the stone cribs and sunken vessels yet remain firm in the channel, and there is no apprehension that the gunboats will attempt to avail themselves of the swollen condition of the river to ascend, for they know too well the efficiency of our batteries on the shore. Nevertheless, if the obstructions should be carried away, the work of impeding the channel would have to be done anew after the freshet had subsided, and we look for the falling of the waters with no little solicitude.

Of the three bridges here, one (the Petersburg railroad bridge) is full seventy-five feet above the highest gage of the river, and, being built on stone piers of great strength and solidity, is regarded as indestructible by any flood that could descend. But the other two, the Danville railroad bridge, and the regular toll bridge for carriages and pedestrians, connecting Richmond with the village of Manchester, are not certainly out of the reach of danger. The latter structure is the more liable to demolition of the two. The river has not reached the planks as yet by more than two feet, and we may reasonably hope that it will escape the torrent. But the James river and the Kanawha canal, upon which we mainly depend at this time for the transportation of supplies from the upper country, has very certainly been washed away in many places between this city and Lynchburg, and the repairs of it must necessarily occupy two or three weeks after the river has resumed its natural bed. This interruption of water-carriage, when the canal is of far greater importance to Richmond than it has ever been before, will prove, we fear, a very serious evil.

The effect of the rains upon the Chickahominy has been to convert all the low grounds bordering upon the stream now occupied by the two armies, into an immense lagoon, in some places two or three miles wide, and the consequence has been to drive our forces back to higher and dryer land, and, let us hope to carry off whole regiments of the enemy. Beyond a doubt, the greater part of McClellan's army are now up to their knees in mud, and when the waters recede and the hot sun of June comes out upon the ooze, it must be to produce the most destructive fevers among them. Nothing has been done within the last days in military operations, and nothing can be done till the ground has been hardened.

The city was filled with rumors last night to the effect that Jackson had encountered and badly whipped Shields, that Magruder had taken 2,000 Yankee prisoners on the Mechanicsville Turnpike, that Gen. Huger was under arrest, &c., &c.—all without any authority whatever.

The wounded soldiers are doing well in the hospitals, and the cool weather of the last few days has been favorable to their recovery. There are not less than 2,500 of them—sad expansion of the original estimate; but of these more than half had very slight wounds in the extremities. The citizens of Richmond are nursing them with the tenderest care.

Gen. Johnston is much improved.

We hear that three Yankee Generals—Casey, Kearney and Meagher—were killed in the battle of the Seven Pines.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

RICHMOND, June 10.—All is quiet to-day in and near the city.

The rain continued with slight intermission until eight o'clock.

In the battles at Richmond the 7th Tennessee lost 174 in killed, wounded and missing; the 1st, 89, and the 14th, 125. The Tennessee brigade, with the other forces, remained on the field that night.

THE PROBABLY TRUTH ABOUT GEN. JO. JOHNSTON'S WOUND.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that a distinguished gentleman, sojourning in that city for a time, permitted it to make the following extract from a letter received by him from his daughter, dated at Richmond, June 2d, where she was during the recent battles before that city, on Saturday and Sunday:

"Gen. Johnston was wounded by a Minie ball in the shoulder. The ball passed down his back and has not been found yet. At the same time a spent shell struck him in the breast. He fell from his horse, and broke two of his ribs; so, of course, suffers very much. I spent all day yesterday with him. To-day he is much better, although the ball has not yet been extracted."

It is said that this the eleventh time that Gen. Johnston has been wounded in battle.

SHARP WORK AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 8th says: "Last evening, about 8 o'clock, in spite of the rain, there was sharp work going on, the details of which we are unable to ascertain. It seems certain, however, that the enemy has got a foothold on James Island, and we may look for a sharp engagement at any hour."

TEXAS ITEMS.

We have Texas papers to the 3d inst.—the latest received. They contain nothing of special interest.

The Goliad *Messenger* reports abundant rain in that section. Large amounts of cotton have accumulated on the banks of the Rio Grande, which will require several months to ship.

Five hundred refugees, from Texas, are now in Monterey. Three "slipaways" it is said, have recently been captured on the Rio Grande and placed in the hands of the military authorities.

The Austin *Gazette* contains the following: Thos. P. Ochiltree, assistant adjutant general, army of New Mexico, arrived in our city last Wednesday, by whom we are favored with a *Herald* extra; from which we learn that martial law has been declared in San Antonio, by order of Brigadier General H. P. Bee. J. Sweet, provost marshal.

The following from the committee of safety of the city of San Antonio, will be read with interest. The *Herald*, in commenting upon the same, says: "We are informed the committee consists of the most responsible and loyal citizens."

This is to notify all persons, citizens or alien residents, or transient persons, that any depreciation, or attempted depreciation, of the State treasury warrants or Confederate notes or bonds, either by what is known as "shaving the paper," or asking exorbitant prices for goods or any other article of value, either for the purpose of gain on the part of the individual, or for motives of hostility to our government, will be treated and considered as evidence of disaffection or disloyalty to the cause of Southern liberty. And it is further to notify such persons, speculators, traders, or any other class, that any depreciation or attempt to depreciate the currency herein referred to, will be followed by a publication of their names, residence, occupation, or pursuit, with a detailed statement of their unworthy conduct, in the newspapers of this city and elsewhere, and by publication in handbills or pamphlets, for general circulation throughout the State. And they are further notified, that this publication proving insufficient, they will, without distinction or discrimination, as regards wealth, social or official position, be considered liable to the sudden, summary and condign punishment, to be inflicted upon them by an aggrieved and outraged people.

By order of the committee of public safety.

FROM ARKANSAS.

By a northern dispatch from Pocahontas, dated the 5th, we learn that a Confederate gunboat came up to Jacksonport on the 3d, and destroyed all the cotton and sugar there. The same dispatch says: "She was reported to be on the way here, but we have since learned that she returned down the river, destroying all the cotton and sugar as she went. It is supposed that a very large amount of cash has been destroyed. For a time there was much consternation in this vicinity, and the troops were under marching orders all Tuesday night."

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE U. S. TROOPS AND PRISONERS OF WAR. OFFICE OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A., Chicago, June 3, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 19th inst., at 12 m., for furnishing complete rations to the U. S. troops and prisoners of war, stationed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois.

COMPOSITION OF RATION.

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt. Thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man. Twice per week one gallon of molasses to every one hundred rations.

Fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of the Post, Detachment, or Regiment, may require it in lieu of salt meat.

Bidders in their bids are required to mention the contract price of the component parts of the ration, in order that such fractions of the ration as may be required for consumption in hospital, may be charged at the fractional contract price.

Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder will, if his bid be accepted, sign the contract. Each bid will also mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence."

The rations to be furnished under this contract shall be of the first quality, and the undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all unreasonable bids.

All bids not strictly in compliance with this advertisement will be rejected. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Captain 16th Infantry,

Act'g Ass't Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army.

je10-r95-10t

Co-Partnerships.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited Co-partnership for the transaction of a general wholesale clothing business in the cities of Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.

HENRY A. HUNTINGTON,

PHILIP WADSWORTH,

ELISHA S. WADSWORTH.

Chicago, June 10, 1862. je10-r454-1m

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Ben. W. Underwood

Are admitted as members of our firm from this date.

UNDERWOOD & CO.

Chicago, June 2d, 1862. je3-r341-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 4074. Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East.

JNO. CLARK,

JNO. H. MARSHALL,

PAUL JONES.

Chicago, May 1st, 1862. my12-r212-3m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CALORIC GRAIN DRYER.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co.

SYLVESTER MARSH,

E. K. HUBBARD.

Chicago, April 28th, 1862. my19-r483-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the style and firm name of

KELLOGG & GRAY,

For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.

Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. R. KELLOGG,

my3-p992-3m C. W. GRAY.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

BAUENDAHL & CO., Importers,

"HOPE BUILDING,"

No. 131 DUANE ST., NEW YORK,

Have now in store

Blue Cloths and Doeskins, for Army and Navy Orders.

INDIGO CLOTHS FOR CAPS.

FINE 6-4 DOESKINS, REGULATION SHADE.

Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson and Light Green Cloths. Also—A full line of HEAVY WOOLENS, Eskimo and Moscow Coatings and Velours, 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins and Beavers. 6-4 Fancy Cassimeres.

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

[my28-r719-4w-3tew]

ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS.

MY NEW

Alcohol Apparatus,

Said to be the finest piece of copper work in the country, capacity of one hundred barrels per day,

Is now open for Public Inspection.

H. H. SHUFELDT,

je6-s2-1m 69 South Water street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

SHIRTS.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS AT

$2.00.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit at

$2.00.

WYANT & POWERS,

No. 8 TREMONT BLOCK.......DEARBORN STREET.

[ap15 p639-3m]

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street,

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description on hand and MADE TO ORDER, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing and Binding,

Of best materials and workmanship.

STATIONERY

Of every variety, required in the

Office or Counting Room,

Together with all kinds of

COMMERCIAL PRINTING,

Which we execute at short notice and low prices, at

STATIONER'S HALL,

140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

WOOL!

We have $20,000 placed in our hands to advance on Wool, for sale in this market or for shipment East, where the highest prices may be realized. Producers and dealers in Wool will do well to communicate with us before selling. Address

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,

Commission Merchants,

je4-r916-1y 248 South Water st., Chicago.

CORNWELLS & CO

PAPER WAREHOUSE

95 & 97 SOUTH CLARK ST

CHICAGO-ILLINOIS.

[je2-r853-3m]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. [my8-r166-3m] A. H. CARTER, Supt.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.

The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street. JESUP, KENEDY & Co., Agents. Also for the sale of the Pioneer Iron in quantities to suit customers. my24-r602-3mstAT

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

JESUP, KENNEDY & CO., 13 Wells street,

[y18'61-1y] Agents for Manufacturers.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

REVOLVERS of all kinds,

OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,

Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition.

GEORGE T. ABBEY,

ap3-1y 136 Lake street.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of La Salle.

S. S. HAYES, Esq., the recent Agent of this Company, having been appointed City Comptroller, the business of said Company has been transferred to myself.

In behalf of the Company, I return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore given them, and hope I may make myself worthy of a continuance of the same. I can assure my friends and those whom I hope to make such, that their orders for Illinois Coal will be faithfully and promptly filled.

Liabilities to and from the Company, concerning their Chicago business, will be settled by the undersigned, at our Docks, foot of Lasalle street, North Division. [je11-s195-2w] S. B. WILLIAMS, Agent.

CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT.

Just received from Havre,

250 doz. "Vin de L' Empereur" Champagne,

144 " "St. Julien Medoc Claret—Vintage 1854

74 " "St. Estephe " " "

71 " "Grand "Pauillac " " "

The above Wines are of choice flavor, full body, well worthy the attention of Connoisseurs, and will be sold at reasonable prices to close consignment. Apply to HENRY MILWARD, General Broker, 8 Lasalle st., or to JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. je3-r371-1m

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from

MOTHS, DAMPNESS,

And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low.

my17-r434-6w J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S RECEIPTS AND VOUCHERS

WANTED.

Highest price given by

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 So. Clark St.

je6-r602-3w

FLOUR BARREL HOOPS,

STAVES AND CIRCLED HEADING on consignment.

500,000 Staves, best quality.

500,000 "Morell's" best Hoops.

Circled Heading in any quantity, all for sale low by

my19-r496-2w MAGILL & LATHAM.

CASH ADVANCES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR for sale in Eastern markets.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

Are prepared to make advances on Grain and Flour consigned to John Wilkins, New York, and give the shipper privilege of selling in Oswego or Buffalo on arrival of the consignment at either of those points.

ap11-p335-3m

Commission Merchants.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 50 State street, Chicago.

N. B.—In the fruit trade we have correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

201 SOUTH WATER STREET............CHICAGO, ILL.

We shall give special attention to CASH orders for the purchase or sale of goods of every description, charging a moderate commission. For sale Flour and Tight Barrels and Firkins, Staves and Heading.

WILLIAM LITTLE. [je6-r357-6m] GEO. A. SACKET.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, 233 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago.

Post Office Box 3637. je6-r184-3m

W. B. HIBBARD. J. McALLISTER. T. W. HALL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of

PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN,

for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondents in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street, Chicago. ap1-r979-1y

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advance made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 186 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. je2-1y

F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & Co.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

270............SOUTH WATER STREET.

We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

BATES, STONE & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of

Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish,

HAMS, LARD, BUTTER,

CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c.

No. 217 South Water street, Chicago.

my12-r245-3m

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 5 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-1y

CHAMPION & TODD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago.

E. G. CHAMPION. [my1-p954-3m] JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by

Wm. A. Brown & Co.,

New York.

ABIEL AKIN. [ap18 p483-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,

Forwarding and Shipping Agents.

Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip.

60 Canal Wharf, Anglin's Wharf,

Montreal. [ap26-p796-6m] Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE,

General Produce Commission Merchant,

No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts. P. O. Box 6228, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

ap21 p545-6m

WHEELER, NEELY & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 7 Board of Trade Building.

C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE.

ap16-p447-1y

CYRUS CLARKE,

Produce Commission Shipping Merchant,

NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO.

Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago. ap7-p111-3m

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

No. 214 South Water street,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions, and Produce of all kinds,

FOR A COMMISSION.

MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-17

LEE & ANTES,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give special attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.

OLIVER H. LEE. [ap18-p856-6m] CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 186 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au16-r381-1y

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets.

Post Office Drawer 6233. mh17-n538-3m

ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. H. SCOTT. E. F. QUEAL.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

47 Broad street, New York.

Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 133 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-n336-1y

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE

General Commission Merchants,

Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. No. 8 up stairs, Chicago. [mh1-n311-6m]

A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6267, Chicago.

F. R. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. P. COLT.

fe26 s147-6m

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [y20-1y] M. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap18'61-1y]

M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 238 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216½ South Water Street.

jan28-k830-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.

STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17'61-1y

C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. [mh25'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh22'58

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 186 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de9'61-1y] E. G. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1618.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. [se22'61-1y] JAS. M. WOODWORTH.

HEWES & BRAUNS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill.

N. W. HEWES. [my28-r633-3m] L. BRAUNS.

FARWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

159 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.

CHAS. B. FARWELL. [my21-r537-1y] SIMEON FARWELL.

North Side Shoe Store.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

WISWALL & DAY

Have just opened at No. 36 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock. The citizens of the

NORTH SIDE

Particularly, will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our assortment constantly filled with fresh and desirable goods. WISWALL & DAY,

[je6-r947-1m] 36 North Clark street.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments of every description, having connection with manufacturing houses in Paris, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line

At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 2825. oc12-r789-1y

Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS—For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the milling line at our mill. All kinds of Flour at the lowest prices. Will purchase any supplies in our line if you are not able to grind, the article ourselves. Lake Superior Michigan and all other orders solicited.

J. S. STEVENS & CO., West Lake st., cor. Desplaines.

1y14

PATENT BUCKWHEAT

FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 83 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4198 no4-r77-1y

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Burial Cases.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL

Cases and Caskets,

MANUFACTURED BY

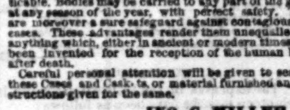
CRANE, BREED & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

May be obtained at

Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller,

At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.



The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for ORDINARY INTERMENT, for TRANSPORTATION and PRESERVATION, are now universally acknowledged. They PROTECT the remains of the departed from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience. A delay of days or weeks awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with perfect safety. They are moreover a sure safeguard against contagious diseases. These advantages render them unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death.

Careful personal attention will be given to sealing these Cases and Caskets, or material furnished and instructions given for the same.

JNO. C. MILLER,

Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

wy8-r152-eowd&weow-5w

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER,

Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.

Chicago, June 2d, 1862. je3-r866-4d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Williams, late of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July, (21st) 1862, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this second day of June, A. D. 1862.

je3-r866-3w JOHN TEARE, Administrator.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of the powers and trusts contained in a Deed of Trust made by Paul B. Ring and wife to me, dated Nov. 21st, 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 157 of Deeds, Page 502, default having been made in the payment of the notes therein specified, I shall, on the 18th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, to pay the balance due on said notes, the lands and premises in said deed described, and known as Lots Nos. one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), in Block No. twenty two (22), of the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in said County, and all right and equity of redemption of said Paul B. Ring and wife therein.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.

Chicago, June 3d, 1862. je5-r958-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston his wife, party of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and interest on the same as follows: One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and from and after that period semi annual interest on the said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for the payment of which said principal and interest said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned, bearing even date with said mortgage, payable at his office in Chicago; and did in said mortgage provide that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest at the time and in the manner in said promissory notes given for said interest provided and the same should remain due and unpaid for the space of one year after the same became due, then at the election of the undersigned said principal sum secured by said mortgage should at once become and be due and payable, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding, said election to be made at the time of or at any time after such default, without notice. And that in that case it should be lawful for the undersigned to enter into and upon all and singular the premises in said mortgage described, and to sell and dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said party of the first part to said mortgage, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction, having first given sixty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in any daily newspaper published in Chicago.

And whereas, said instalment of interest, amounting to the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, that became due by the terms of said mortgage on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, as also the note given for the same, was not paid when the same became due, and is not yet paid and more than a year has elapsed since the same became due; and I, said William B. Ogden, have elected and do elect that the principal sum secured by said mortgage, to wit, the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, shall become and be due and payable.

And whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage said principal sum of seventy-five thousand dollars and said sum of one thousand four hundred dollars that became due thereon as interest on the first day of January, A. D. 1861, and also the instalment of interest amounting to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which became due thereon on the first day of July, A. D. 1861, And also, the instalment of interest amounting to the last above named sum, which became due thereon on the first day of January, A. D. 1862, being in the aggregate the sum of eighty thousand nine hundred dollars ($80,900.)

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the said William B. Ogden, under and in pursuance of the powers and provisions in said mortgage contained, have entered into and upon all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: Lots sixty-one (61), sixty-two (62), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy one (71), seventy two (72), seventy three (73), seventy four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86), eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89) and ninety (90), all in B[...]son's Addition to Chicago, said lots being bounded on the east by Clark street, on the north by Schiller street, on the west by Wells street and on the south by Goethe street, and being all the lots included within and between said streets, all situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

And that I will, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, (August, A. D. 1862) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said premises, in pursuance of the terms, powers and provisions of said mortgage, offer for sale and sell the said premises in said mortgage described, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston his wife, their heirs, executors, administrators, devisees or assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

Said mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said Cook County, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book 41 of Mortgages, commencing at page 143 of said book.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN.

Chicago, June 10, 1862. je13-r60-td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Edsen Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Boyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Monday, the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, known and designated as Block No. twenty-three (23), in Assessor's Division of the southwest fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the northwest intersection of Calumet Avenue and Ringold Place, thence east along the north line of said Ringold Place four hundred and five and four-tenths feet (405 4-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five feet and four-tenths feet west of the east track of said Railroad, thence west ... along the west line of the ... to a ... the Illinois Central Railroad, thence northwest on a line parallel with said east track of said Railroad four hundred and forty-seven and three-tenths feet (447 3-10 ft.) to a stake fifty-five and four-tenths feet (55 4-10 ft.) west of the east track of said Railroad, thence west along the south line of ... four hundred and seventy-six and six tenths feet (476 6-10 ft.) to a stake, thence south along the east line of Calumet avenue four hundred and twenty-seven and eight-tenths feet (427 8-10 ft.) to the place of beginning, containing exclusive of streets three and seventy ... (3 ...) acres. Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Robert G. Boone and Edward N. Larmon, of, in and to any lands lying east of the premises above described and westerly of the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due the complainants under said decree with the interest thereon and the costs of suit.

SUMNER MARBLE,

Special Master in Chancery.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Sol'rs.

Chicago, May 13th, 1862. my14-r ... td

USE POWELL'S POLISH

For Sewing Machines.

101 DEARBORN STREET.

[my30-r189-1m]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, May 11th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 4:30 P. M.; Logansport at 3:50 P. M.; Decatur at 3:15 P. M.; Springfield at 4:35 P. M.; Naples at 7:35 P. M.; Quincy at 11:25 P. M.; Vincennes at 10:10 P. M.; St. Louis at 8:45 P. M.; Terre Haute at 9:30 P. M.; Cairo at 3:35 A. M.

5:30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 1:50 A. M.; Springfield 3:25 A. M.; Naples 6:10 A. M.; Quincy 9:20 A. M.; Alton 7:10 A. M.; St. Louis 7:50 A. M.; Terre Haute 10:15 A. M.; Vincennes 1:30 P. M.; Evansville 5:15 P. M.; Cairo 1:50 P. M.

On Saturdays a Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 11:25 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains Leave Chicago:	Leave Wood Lawn:
9:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Trains leave Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays) and 8:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 5:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M.

my13 C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

House Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL

OF

Hollister & Wilkins,

135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137

[UP-STAIRS.]

The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,

Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrain, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt Venetian, Tapestry, Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety, comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment either as regards quality, style or price; English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and sheep-Skin Mats.

CURTAIN GOODS,

French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Curtain Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, silk Bordering, Curtain Linens, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's Chamberlin's and Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterers' use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137........Lake street, (up-stairs.)........135 & 137

[ap21-p513-3m]

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of LILL & DIVERSY,

Importer and Jobber of

WINES and LIQUORS.

Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky.

Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar.

Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of

J. E. S. FULLER & CO.

It is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments ever offered in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. E. S. Fuller & Co., for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for

DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

And DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS.

Fine Old Rye, Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock,

No. 39 South Water Street,

Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 3358.

Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. E. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. [my24-r613-1m] JEROME MYERS.

Hardware.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE,

Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit all in quality and price. Orders promptly attended to.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER,

ap24-p730-3m 235 and 237 State street, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 3 LOOMIS BLOCK,

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard,	M. D. Gilman,	Geo W. Gage,
Van H. Higgins,	John V. Farwell,	Marshall Ayres,
Matthew Bolles,	Elvis Harwood,	Oliver Whitaker,
James W. Stone,	Josiah Lombard,	Daniel Sharp,
L. P. Stevens,	D. L. Phillips,	Isaac G. Lombard,
J. O. Hoyt,	Chas Chandler,	Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. je9-r19-3m

ARCTIC

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.

MILLER & WILMARTH,

AGENTS,

150 South Water Street.

je14-r245-1y

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices.

	Cents.	Worth	Cents.
Balzer Bonnets	[illegible]		[illegible]
Hoop Skirts, 10 springs	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ladies Hose	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ladies Fine Hose	[illegible]		[illegible]
Turbans, new style	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible] Bonnets	[illegible]		[illegible]
Silk Parasols	[illegible]		[illegible]
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	[illegible]		[illegible]
Mourning Veils	[illegible]		[illegible]
Skirt Braid, wide	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Congress Heel Gaiters	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $3; fine lots of Flowers, Ruches, Laces, Embroideries, and a large stock of ... at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 106 South Clark street above Monroe.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES!

OF ALL KINDS,

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

je13-r155-1y

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit.

Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof, and Salisbury Dusters, will run through on day trains.

Luxurious sleeping cars, and the latest improvements, will run through on night trains. The route is shorter than by any other line. The time and rates of fare will be the same as any other routes.

Leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:00 P. M. and 6:55 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 6:15 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.

Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago.

my1-r97-6m General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS.

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Southern Road, connecting at Toledo with trains on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make close connection with Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, H. E. SARGENT,

Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M. Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M. Albany 3:30 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 11:00 P. M.

7:30 P. M.—(Except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 6:30 P. M. Albany 8:40 A. M. New York 10:00 A. M. Boston 1:00 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Mail Train 7:30 P. M., Fast Express; arrive in Chicago at 8:15 A. M. Fast Express; at 8:15 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Woodruff's Patent Ventilators are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all Night trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:15 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:45 P. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:45 A. M.

my3 E. G. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

7.10 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)

7.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)

Arrive at Cincinnati at 8.50 A. M. and 9.30 P. M.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's office, No. 123 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind.

CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.

SAM'L A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express and Mail leaves (Sundays excepted) 9:00 A. M.; arrives (Sundays excepted) at 6:45 P. M. Night Express leaves (Saturdays excepted) at 11:30 P. M.; arrives (Mondays excepted) at 5:00 A. M. Mendota Accommodation leaves (Sundays excepted) at 4:00 P. M.; arrives at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express 9:30 A. M. | Through without change of Cars to Fond du Lac.

Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c.

Trains arrive at 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.

Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, (Sundays excepted) 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, (Saturdays excepted) 11:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, (Sundays excepted), 5:00 P. M. Through Trains arrive 6:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:00 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows:

7:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

7:00 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and Philadelphia via Allentown to New York.

Tickets can be obtained at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Madison street. WM. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HALLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

355 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK!

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (430 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.

H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.

J. C. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.

N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill.

R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. H. KOONTZ ..., Gallipolis, Ohio.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

N. W. ..., Parkersburg, Virginia.

... BALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.

J. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.

... Columbus, Ohio.

JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.

N. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

[illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

je1-r173-1y

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

je1-r173-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted) ... A. M.; Night Express (Saturdays excepted) ... P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, (Sundays excepted) ... P. M. Through Trains arrive ... A. M. and ... P. M.; Joliet Accommodation ... A. M.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1862, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows: ... [illegible] ...

... Fox River Valley, Elgin ... Belvidere, Freeport, Dubuque ... Cedar Rapids, ... Clinton, ... Rockford ... and all points ...

W. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.

G. H. WHEELER, Gen. Pass. Agent.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1862.

THE CITY.

ON DIT.—The next attraction at McVicker's Theatre is Miss Dora Shaw. We believe this lady has never appeared in Chicago.

THE COURTS.—The United States Court opened yesterday morning, but immediately adjourned, on account of the election. The other courts were not opened at all.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail service to California having been resumed, mails for the Pacific States and Territories will hereafter be forwarded daily from the Chicago post office.

STRAWBERRIES.—South Bend has become a competitor for the Chicago strawberry trade. Some of the very finest and largest strawberries brought to this market are from the gardens of J. F. Deordorff, of South Bend, whose agent here is Van Vleet & Co., 122 Dearborn.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND.—We learn that this deservedly popular corps was never in as high a state of efficiency as at present. Their services are already bespoke for the approaching Fourth, to accompany the excursion multitudes to "Fair Oaks Grove." Our Methodist friends are enterprising.

☞ An excursion for the benefit of West Indiana street M. E. Sabbath School, will take place on Thursday of this week to Racine, leaving the old Milwaukee depot at 8 in the morning, and returning, leave Racine at 5 in the evening. Tickets for adults 75 cents, for children 50 cents—for the round trip.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—The new stock of goods consisting of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver-plated and britannia wares, toys, &c., at the store of H. P. Isham, No. 230 State is well worthy the attention of our readers in that vicinity. Mr. Isham also pays especial to the repairing of every article in his line of business, and in all cases warrants satisfaction.

MAJ. WRIGHT WOUNDED.—We learn from his friends that Maj. Edward Wright (Gen. Hunter's staff) of this city, reached New York on Monday, from near Charleston, having been severely wounded in one of the recent engagements near that city. Mrs. Wright left last evening for New York to meet her husband. His wound was in his leg, and is probably severe, as he was unable to travel. The dispatch contained no other particulars.

☞ Attention is called to the fine sale of furniture at auction this morning at half past nine o'clock by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 58 Lake street. The goods embrace a fine assortment, consisting of rich parlor sets, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, chamber sets, de do; hat trees, brussels, ingrain and tapestry carpeting; rich gilt mirrors, &c.; lace and damask curtains, cornices, &c. Those in want of superior well kept goods will do well to attend.

A HANSOM CAB.—The New York papers announce the appearance of a "Hansom Cab" in that city. It is a very easy riding vehicle, holding two persons and drawn by one horse. The two wheels are large, and the body hangs very low between them, opening with a double apron door in front for the admission of the passengers. The driver sits in a high seat, behind, and drives over the top of the cab. Here is an opportunity for acquiring popularity, and money too, by introducing the Hansom to the Chicago public.

AN APPOINTMENT FIT TO BE MADE.—Carlile Mason, Esq., has recently been appointed to the office of local inspector of steam boilers for the North west, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Mason is a thorough, practical machinist, has resided in Illinois since 1832, and was formerly a member of the firm of Mason & McArthur, now General McArthur. He will bring to the office a mind entirely familiar with all its duties, and the interests of the public will not suffer in his hands. His office is in the Custom House building.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the death of B. F. Strother, Esq., an old and well-known resident of Chicago, who was found dead in his bed at about seven o'clock last evening. He had been quite unwell for two or three days, under the care of Dr. McVickar. At about six o'clock last evening he laid down upon the bed, leaving his wife reading in an adjoining room. Shortly after seven o'clock the Doctor came in, and proceeding to the bedside, found Mr. Strother dead, he having expired, probably, in an apoplectic fit, without the least noise. He was about thirty-six years of age.

☞ Chicago has furnished many brave spirits during the last year, dedicating their lives to protect and perpetuate *our homes*; among them we cannot forbear mentioning the name of Robert A. Gilmore, who has recently returned from Corinth on account of a severe wound received in his side. When the war first broke out he left his family and an excellent position—sacrificing all that one holds dear—thus proving that he was governed by purely conscientious motives. He has returned home upon a furlough of a few days in order to recover his strength, when he will return to his post.

He has a brother in the service who has lately been promoted for bravery; he is also lying dangerously wounded on board the Carondolet. Such are the men that make our best citizens in times of peace.

N. W. U.—The commencement exercises of the Northwestern University occurs this week. To-day (Wednesday,) the Board of Trustees holds its annual meeting, commencing at 10 a. m., and to-night U. F. Linder will address the Adelphi Society. To-morrow (Thursday) is the great day. At 10 a. m. the Baccalaureate address will be delivered by Dr. Dempster, and at 12½ p. m. the commencement exercises will take place.

Citizens of Chicago can take the 9 o'clock train and reach Evanston in ample time for the exercises, and enjoy the day, hear the addresses, for the quality of which we will vouch, ramble through the groves, and return on the evening train. We hope a rousing greeting will be given from our city to our noble young University.

DON'T FORGET THE PICNIC.—Have you bought your ticket to Aurora? Only sixty cents for the trip. Go if you can; if not, buy a ticket and give to some one who can go, thus accomplishing two things—helping a good cause and making somebody happy. This picnic excursion is gotten up by-the ladies to pay the pay the debts of the Illinois Education Society, the object of which society is to aid such young men as need assistance while preparing for the ministry, particularly, though not entirely in, connection with the Chicago Theological Seminary. The object must commend itself to every one. The churches in Batavia and Aurora are expected to unite with us in making the day a pleasant one to all who may join the excursion.

The cars leave in a special train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road at eight o'clock a. m. on Friday, stopping at the Clark street crossing to accommodate those living in the South part of the city, and also at Batavia.

No peddlers will be allowed upon the train or ground, except those authorized by the committee.

Should the weather prove unpleasant, the excursion will be deferred until Saturday.

Tickets for sale at Root & Cady's Music Store, at the Drug Store of J. H. Reed & Co., and by the Committee.

APPOINTMENT.—We are gratified to learn that Rev. E. Folsom has received from the President the appointment of Hospital Chaplain at Cairo. Mr. Folsom was sent to that post a year ago by one of our churches to labor among the soldiers, rendering such services as would tend to promote their moral and religious welfare, and faithfully has he discharged his duties, proving himself emphatically "a soldier's friend," many a sick and wounded one having occasion to thank God that they ever met with him. Since the organization of the Chicago branch of the United States Sanitary Commission he has been the depot as distributing agent at Cairo, discharging his most responsible trust in an entirely satisfactory manner, and enjoying the confidence of the commanding and other officers. In his new position he will be enabled to render much valuable service to the Commission, while more particularly attending to spiritual and religious wants of our brave boys in the hospital, who will appreciate his labors in their behalf. We will add, that they and their many friends at home, as well as hundreds here who will rejoice at this excellent appointment, are under the greatest obligations to our representatives in Congress, Hon. I. N. Arnold, for his indefatigable exertions in securing the passage of the "Hospital Chaplain" bill, and the appointment so eminently fit to be made."

The Election.

The following is the vote in this city yesterday on the constitutional question so far as we were enabled to obtain the returns, last evening. It will be seen that the vote is very small, perhaps 2,000 less than last Spring. The friends of the measure turned out promptly to a man, while its enemies were luke-warm and neglected a duty for which there was no excuse.

	For New Con.	Ag. New Con.
Ward 1	499	203
Ward 2	703	278
Ward 3	595	456
Ward 4	261	260
Ward 5		maj. 500
Ward 6	755	700
Ward 7	maj. 435	
Ward 8	567	281
Ward 9	845	303
Ward 10	1189	959
	5403	4016

Majority for New Constitution in city 833

We have full returns of the vote upon the separate clauses from only three wards, as follows:

	Bank Section.		Cong. Appor.	
	For Against.		For.	Ag'st.
Ward 1	516	227	426	245
Ward 4	393	213	307	231
Ward 5	384	261	339	277
	Negro Section.			
	1st Clause.	2d Clause.		3d Clause.
	For Ag'st.	For. Ag'st.		For Ag'st
Ward 1	343 313	1266	93	363 419
Ward 4	405 196	317	67	276 33
Ward 5	381 227	314	39	325 111

CAMP DOUGLAS.

A vote was taken yesterday at Camp Douglas on the New Constitution with the following result.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

For Constitution	64
Against "	108
SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.	
For Constitution	80
Against "	227
SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.	
For Constitution	60
Against "	253
TOTAL.	
For Constitution	191
Against "	740
Majority against Constitution	548

Chicago Historical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening at the residence of E. B. McCagg, Esq., the President, W. L. Newberry, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was well attended and one of unusual interest.

The Secretary reported the following additions to the Society's collections during the past two months: Books, 512; pamphlets, 1,227; old newspapers, 20; newspaper files, 22; files of periodicals, 10; manuscripts, 58; charts, 4; prints, 10; cabinet, 4; collections of miscellanies, 3; total, 1,880. The extent and value of these additions can be hardly adequately described. They include a munificent gift of near 400 bound volumes from the United States Government, valued at $2,000, and secured by the generous intervention of Hon. I. N. Arnold. Also a rare Geographical Encyclopedia in German, composed of thirteen volumes folio, once in the possession of the "Monastery of St. Michael," at Bamberg, in Germany, whose name is inscribed in the work, and presented to the Historical Society by the liberality of Dr. J. J. Loscher, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. A new and original grammar of the "Seliah" or Flat-head language, by Mengarini, beautifully printed at the "Chamoky Press" in New York, was presented by Rt. Rev. J. Duggan, D. D., Bishop of Chicago. The additions of the last two months have largely consisted of publications relating to the war, from Hon. H. Binney and the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, Hon. S. S. Nicholas of Louisville, and others, together with many manuscript materials, from rebel sources, of lasting historical value. It will illustrate the extent of this Society's labors to state that the contributions were received from Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois and Canada.

The above reported additions—comprising a library in themselves—indicate a flourishing state of this institution, whose collections are rapidly outgrowing its rooms, and urgently call for more extended accommodations. The Society's collections now number nearly 20,000, and in another month will probably exceed that number. Their value may be inferred from the fact that they are visited with gratification, and often consulted by persons representing almost every part of the civilized world, as comprising many things not to be found elsewhere in this country.

The Secretary reported 42 letters received, and 127 written. Communications were read from Rabbi B. Felsenthal, of Chicago, relating to a proposed history of the Jews of Chicago; from S. Hastings Grant, of New York, respecting his proposed Bibliography of the war; from Prof. J. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, asking contributions in aid of an intended history of the ancient mining operations in the Lake Superior copper regions; from L. C. Draper, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, proposing joint action of the Historical Societies of the United States to secure a land grant from the General Government in aid of such Societies.

The Secretary read a letter in acknowledgment of favors shown by the Society in the use of its collections, &c., and tendering a sum of money toward the establishment of a permanent fund for the Society's use, promising, if accepted for such purposes, a like donation semi-annually for the ensuing five years. The donation was cordially accepted as the commencement of the proposed fund.

Hon. J. Lothrop Motley was elected an honary member of the society.

Messrs. J. Y Scammon, W. H. Brown, E. B. McCagg and Thomas Hoyne, were appointed a committee to propose amendments to the constitution, providing for life membships, &c.

The members present responded liberally to an appeal to relieve the indebtedness of the society.

The liberal action of the members, above referred to, and the fact that a permanent fund has been *commenced*, are indicative that the Historical Society will soon be on better footing than heretofore. It is one of the most valuable institutions in our midst, and one deserving of the most liberal encouragement. It behooves all who have the welfare of our city at heart to lend it a helping hand.

A SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident occurred yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Mallory, wife of Lyman A. Mallory, residing on Old street, two doors from State street, and a conductor on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

The above appeared in the *secession Blunderer* this morning. We can inform our readers that Mrs. Mallory was the only victim; the "conductor on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad" was not killed nor injured. The facts are these: Mr. Mallory, who, as the *Blunderer* tried to say, is a conductor on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, was riding with his wife upon Clark street. When opposite the Rock Island engine house, he alighted, leaving his wife in the carriage. He had scarcely left her, when the horse took fright from a passing locomotive, and dashed away at a furious pace, throwing Mrs. Mallory from the carriage, by which she was so severely injured that she died soon after.—*Journal of yesterday.*

With all due deference to the superior wisdom of the *Journal*, we beg leave to say that neither is the *Secession Blunderer* nor the other blunderer correct. A plain statement of the case is as follows: Mr. H. C. Mallory, stock agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, while riding with his wife on Clark street on Monday afternoon, stopped at the freight office of the Southern road, for a few moments on business, leaving his wife in the buggy at the door. On his return, he found them gone, and seeing a crowd gathered a short distance down the street, he hastened thither, and found his wife laying upon the ground, the horse having become frightened, and ran, making a complete wreck of the buggy, and throwing Mrs. Mallory out. She was immediately taken back to the freight office, and a physician summoned, but though everything possible in the case was done for her, she expired in about an hour. An inquest was held yesterday, the verdict being that "the deceased came to her death from concussion of the brain, caused by being thrown from a buggy, in consequence of the running away of the horse."

Mrs. Mallory was a very estimable lady, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Her husband stated that the horse was a very gentle one, and had been accustomed for a long time to stand in the same place unwatched.

HELD.—Mrs. Carberry, the woman charged with dragging and robbing one Mrs. Murphy in a saloon on North Water street, as mentioned in a previous issue, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $500 by Justice Fitz for appearance at the Recorder's Court. It would be a fortunate circumstance for the public if this woman could be convicted on this charge, as while it is well known to the police that several crimes of the same character have been committed in her saloon, one of the lowest dance-houses on North Water street, she has always succeeded in escaping the punishment due her.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a barn belonging to Mrs. Coyter, 137 Ewing street. Loss $60.

MRS. ANDERSON, THE CELE. Bruised Clairvoyant, Test and Healing Medium, will remain in this city some months at No. 153 and 155 South Lasalle street, where those who may be troubled with cancers, tumors, &c., can find her from 1 to 4 P. M., desiring herself to give satisfaction in most cases in regard to the sick, and sympathy to friends, on Charts, per book, FIFTY CENTS for Ladies and ONE DOLLAR for Gentlemen. A FRIEND.
jun6-d2w-1y

Chicago Reform School—Sixth Annual Report.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Chicago Reform School has been laid upon our table by Superintendent Perkins.

The Reform School was first organized about the first of October, 1855, and the first report made by the Superintendent was for the twelve months preceding the first day of October, 1856. The annual reports of the Superintendent which have subsequently been made have conformed as to time to the one first made, making the annual statement of affairs close with the first of September. So much embarassment resulted from having the fiscal year of the Institution different from that of the city, that the Board determined to conform the expiration of the fiscal year of the Institute to that of the city, and accordingly, instead of having a report from the Superintendent for the twelve months ending on the 30th of September last, we now have one for the eighteen months ending on the 30th of April.

Hon. Mark Skinner, President of the Board, in a few introductory remarks, pays a deserved compliment to Superintendent Perkins. He also urges upon the Common Council the necessity of a Reform School for girls. He says:

"Of the necessity for the erection of the branch Reform School for girls, authorized by the late act of the Legislature, it is unnecessary to say anything here. The Board of Guardians have repeatedly pressed the matter upon the attention of the city authorities, but whilst conceding the necessity for such an institution, they have pleaded its financial inability to establish it. In view of the increasing necessity for such a school, and the unanimous desire of all classes of citizens for its immediate establishment, the propriety of authorizing the Board to proceed at once to organize and put it into successful operation seems obvious."

We make a few extracts from the report of the Superintendent:

Total number of inmates received in the institution since its opening, Nov. 30, 1858 618
Number in connection with the School Oct. 1, 1860 190
Number committed during past 18 months 94
" re-committed 5
" who returned for a home do 4
" of runaway returned do ..... 12 — 106
Returned because improperly committed 2
" on order of the Court 19
" to care of parents 7
" as incorrigible 2
Kept by parents when trusted 3
Died 1
Escaped 81
Honorably discharged 31
In connection with the School April 1, 1861 ..... 215 — 306

Since the date of the last report, October, 1860, there have been ninety-four commitments to the Reform School. To give our readers an idea of the crimes for which only the superintendent has to operate, we will state that these commitments were for the following causes:

Truancy, 3; uncontrollable, 5; homeless, 16; vagrancy, 18; intempdrance, 3; burglary, 5; grand larceny, 7; petit larceny, 37. Total 94.

Their parentage was as follows: Irish, 56; German, 11; English, 8; Scotch, 5; French, 1; American, 12; Jews, 2; Italian, 1. Total 94.

Their average age is 12 years, 7 months and 20 days.

As to the social condition of their homes: 18 had lost both parents; 36 had lost their fathers; 28 had lost their mothers; 13 had step-parents; 31 had intemperate fathers; 5 had intemperate mothers; 12 had quarreling parents, and 2 had parents in almshouse.

WORK DEPARTMENT.

Five hours per day are devoted to work—three in the morning and two in the afternoon. Of course it is not to be expected that an institution of this kind, composed of boys whose average age is but twelve years and a half, can be self-sustaining; and yet the report shows that much may be accomplished by uniform industry and a correct system.

The total amount earned by the boys on work aside from that required them-selves is $1,652.81

Cash received $838.91
Sold but not collected 309.10
Work on hand not sold ..... 465.55 — $1,663.81

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the institution for the last eighteen months have been as follows:

Provisions	$5,593.27
Clothing	3,071.64
Household dry goods	596.69
Furniture	1,645.65
Officers' salaries	2,601.00
General expenses	3,191.61
Improvements	4,804.32
Total	$23,934.50

RECEIPTS.

Empty flour barrels sold	$36.80
Empty sugar barrels	6.00
Flour sacks	6.99
Molasses barrels	32.55
Board of Workmen	152.15
Contract work	576.86
Boots and shoes sold	927.10
Boots and shoes repaired	74.36
Stockings sold	8.56 — $1,070.44
Total expenditures for 18 months	$22,864.06
Deduct am't paid for imp'v'mts $4,804.32	
" " " stock on hand 465.55	5,269.87
Makes current expenses for 18 months	$21,559.74

Average cost per capita of 181 boys on the premises during the year, the total expenditures of the institution per year $79.41

All in all, the report shows a very favorable state of affairs. The school was never so prosperous as now. We regret that space precludes a more extended notice of the report. The educational and moral training of the boys has been most praiseworthy, and productive of results reflecting credit upon the institution, its teachers and the city of Chicago.

CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION.—The new Musical Union, has been organized under most favorable auspices. Mr. Hans Balatka wields the *baton* as musical conductor, and the Society elected unanimously, on Monday evening last, the following board of officers for the ensuing year:

President—George R. Chittenden.
Secretary—Josiah H. Bross.
Treasurer—C. M. Cady.
Librarian—Wm. Hansborough.
Assistant Librarian—Ed. S. Evarts.

After the business of the meeting was transacted, the society rehearsed a selection from Tannhauser to the evident satisfaction of the conductor and pleasure of a few friends. There are already over fifty members. Mr. Balatka will attend at the rooms of the Society, every afternoon from four to six o'clock, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission as members. The society enters at once upon a continued series of rehearsals, and the public may expect to hear, during the next concert season, the performance of some of the richest and most admired musical gems.

ESCAPED.—Four notorious young thieves, named Michael Kennedy, Jim Levere, Wm. McBride and John McBride, were arrested on Monday night and brought before the police court yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy. In *consideration of their youth* they were fined $15, and sentence suspended in the case of Kennedy and John McBride, to allow of their being taken to Camp Douglas, they having deserted from the Irish Brigade at the time of its departure on Saturday. While there two were confined in the Armory, awaiting the arrival of the proper officers from camp, by some means unknown, they obtained tools and succeeded in digging through a sixteen-inch brick wall into an engine room, from whence they effected escape through a back door, and succeeded in getting off. These men, though only about twenty years of age, are well known to the police as the shrewdest and most notorious thieves which infest our city.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Booth's engagement is fast drawing to a close, and those of our readers who have not witnessed his masterly performances should lose no time in doing so. This evening he represents his beautiful delineation of "Raphael the Sculptor," in which he made a great hit a few evenings since—and many who saw it proclaim it his best effort. To-morrow evening he re-asts for the fourth and last time "Richard the IIId." His third week has commenced as prosperously as the previous two, and there is no telling how long he could remain here with profit, but his engagement cannot be extended after this week.

☞ Dave you tried the *Snow Cream Soda*, with true *fruit syrups*, at Dillingham's new drug store, corner of State and Van Buren streets?
Jun. 13—2t.

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jel-1m

Go to John Jones, 118 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-ksel-ly

☞ Day paper hangings of Chase & Co., 189 Randolph street. mh 19-3m

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Fazen's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap14-y7d

☞ For Cleaning and dying gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 99 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. sh11-ly

☞ Widows Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.

Widows Declaration for Half-pay.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address
THERON CORTON,
Chicago, Illinois

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 17, 1862.

Financial matters were quiet to-day, attention being mainly directed to the vote upon the new constitution. A fair amount of business was done; too much, we fear, for the good of the city and State, for every man ought to have devoted his whole time and energy to defeat the iniquity.

New York exchange was abundant at par buying and ¼ selling rate; ¼ being charged on collections and retail parcels.

Gold was weaker than yesterday. The buying price was 103¾; selling, 104¼ premium. In New York the price was 6¼.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—One of the best executed counterfeits that was ever circulated in this city was detected by several of our bankers. It is a five dollar bill on the Manufacturer's Bank of Troy, N. Y. A description is useless, for no one but an expert can detect it, and every body else should reject all five dollar bills on this bank. Remember this as the only security against loss. Those of our city readers who wish, can see the bill at the office of James Boyd, No. 36 Clark street.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

There was a perceptible decrease in the demand for money yesterday, but still the amount of business done was unusually small for Monday, and may not prove an indication of what the week has in store to bring. However, we heard less of a scarcity of currency than at the close of last week; the rate of discount on New York drafts varied from ½ to ¾ P. CENT., and is probably the more general buying figure. The selling rates of New York exchange ranged from par to ¼ premium at the banks, the latter rate uniformly charged on collections. Gold could hardly be bought at any price, in consequence of the continued upward tendency of New York. The brokers were paying 3@5% premium, but did not care to sell at present.

LOGANSPORT, PERUSA & BURLINGTON R. R. CO.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at the Court House in this city on Wednesday, the 11th inst. Proxies passes having been issued by the president of the company to the stockholders on the line of the road, the meeting was unusually large. Mr. Frost, President, made a very interesting report of the condition of the affairs of the company, which will be published for the benefit of all the stockholders, and a copy sent to each. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

Mayor Baker, George C. Bestor, V. Dewein, Wm. H. Cruger of Peoria; and Chas. T. Frost, Samuel Gilman, Adolphe Trudie, Henry Youngs, Jr., and Chas. A. Secord of New York.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Chas. T. Frost was re-elected President, Wm. H. Cruger, Vice President, and Henry Nolte, Secretary.—*Peoria Transcript.*

GALENA & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Railroad Company from June 8th to 15th:

	1861.	1862.
Freight ...	$31,668.92	$48,697.25
Passengers ...	5,007.95	9,961.07
Mails, &c ...	1,160.03	1,450.00
Total ...	$37,834.51	$56,832.80

$13,964.71 Inc
$6,141.96 Inc
$289.97 Inc
$18,003.29 Inc

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following is the weekly statement of the earnings of this road from June 8th to 15th inclusive, 1862:

	1862.	1861
Passengers ...	$6,461.00	$6,561.96
Freight ...	35,254.00	33,398.20
Sundries ...	215.23	855.83
Total ...	$39,330.23	$41,745.23
Increase in 1862 ...	4,985.10	
Total this month ...	$41,807.14	34,818.13
Total since Jan. 1 ...	477,690.37	419,439.17

COMMERICAL.

TUESDAY EVENING June 17, 1862.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather during the past week has been variable, but on the whole more favorable to the growing crops. In the Southern portion of this State the winter wheat is being harvested, and from all accounts the crop is one of the best ever known. The advices from the Northwest are less gloomy, but the prospects are by no means bright for Spring Wheat and Corn. The former is damaged considerably by the Hessian fly, and the latter is two or three weeks later than usual. If we have hot, forcing weather during the balance of this month and July and August, it may ripen before the early frosts come, but there are serious apprehensions concerning this among agriculturists.

Below we give tables of receipts and shipments of leading articles during the week, and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics—from from which it will be seen that there has been a heavy increase in the receipts of flour and grain:

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

Week end'g June 14.	Since Jan. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	29,126	455,515	554,926
Wheat, bu	294,510	3,707,316	5,830,081
Corn, bu	646,350	5,726,146	4,977,265
Oats, bu	227,740	687,918	1,007,191
Rye, bu	19,650	259,189	107,346
Barley, bu	905	141,989	888,89
Seeds, lbs	3,434	2,370,066	2,324,000
Potatoes, bu		627	380,197
Beef, brls	160	48,860	10,191
Pork, brls	617	252,040	221,867
Cut Meats, lbs	25,865	48,046,320	21,286,49
Lard, lbs	1,540,320	24,824,741	11,727,72
Tallow, lbs	59,446	3,157,989	879,179
Live Hogs, no	4,999	141,886	58,350
Dressed Hogs, no		134,832	50,979
Cattle, no	2,801	48,269	49,646
Hides, lbs	207,454	4,564,388	3,466,71
Wool, lbs	1,334	315,492	40,312
Lumber, ft	6,578,148	61,765,641	75,157,09
Shingles, no	4,983,750	39,824,000	34,981,72
Lath, no	713,750	8,493,375	33,130,93
Timber, ft	18,000	153,070	304,97
Posts, no	5,220	161,000	220,430
Pickets, no		9,000	76,93
Wood, cds		977	1,81
Staves, no	12,544	2,584,246	8,413,66
Salt, brls	3,639	62,861	30,75
Highwines, brls	317	11,161	28,81
Fish, pkgs	129	1,712	4,58
Butter, lbs	77,641	1,134,079	753,64
Dried Fruits, lbs	9,000	324,000	177,91
Apples, brls	29	1,449	2,98
Broom Corn, lbs	19,683	727,100	747,94
Millstuffs, lbs	10,900	446,700	904,32
Lead, lbs	880,949	3,228,722	963,91
Coal, tons	365	4,849	14,34

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

Week end'g June 14.	Since Jan. 1. 1862.	Same time 1861.
Flour, brls	57,267	630,063	538,6 65
Wheat, bu	1,587,709	7,350,328	7,511,670
Corn, bu	94,787	818,558	198,971
Rye, bu	16,398	307,646	107,171
Barley, bu	10,3 8	410,701	294,041
Seeds, lbs	5,850	3,385,700	2,924,75
Potatoes, bu	2,475	34,997	410,378
Beef, brls	196	344	4,038
Pork, brls	940	30,394	31,132
Cut Meats, lbs	118,630	16,998,230	8,149,749
Lard, lbs	154,968	16,949,881	5,740,529
Tallow, lbs	1,805	1,016,178	1,047,878
Live Hogs, no	3,190	216,760	128,874
Dressed Hogs, no		178,326	141,115
Beef Cattle, no	4,193	88,663	69,147
Hides, lbs	111,530	6,634,742	4,438,058
Wool, lbs	1,816	407,648	177,171
Lumber, ft	10,561,000	62,936,30	63,575,373
Shingles, no	5,135,000	32,102,50	30,984,950
Lath, no	1,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Timber, ft	105,000	1,994,000	1,948,970
Posts, no	19,000	331,000	344,000
Pickets, no	13,000	14,500	196,000
Wood, cds	5,500	25,151	24,866
Staves, no	2,000,000	11,600,000	3,294,000
Salt, brls	4,500	48,620	25,371
Highwines, brls	1,331	3,734	4,026
Fish, pkgs	1,220	7,000	3,794
Butter, lbs	175,641	1,498,025	581,641
Dried Fruits, lbs		540,940	3,044,891
Apples, brls	50	1,457	37,288
Broom Corn, lbs	91,462	156,670	210,631
Millstuffs, lbs	196,634	2,071,400	1,997,000
Lead, lbs	391,569	4,496,8 0	2,290,355
Coal, tons	2,560	46,458	20,904

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	2239	10919				130
G & C U R R	1776	35240	3040	3600		
R I R R	1574	8080	34150			
G C & R I R R	1876	6794	9830	4800	850	
C & M R R	677	5000	2000	1000		
C & N W R R	1387	6993	6044			
A & St L R R	650	1200	12250			
Total	11339	64157	267494	9100	850	

	High Wines brls.	Lard lbs.	Cut Meats lbs.	Cattle No.	Hogs No.	Sheep No.
Canal	317	196184	17000	353	900	5907
G & C U R R	50			23		9000
R I R R	110		17000			400
C & M R R	77	49000		238	945	2000
C & A R R	50	1630		148	610	60
G & C U R R				17	60	125
A & St L R R	50			32	70	500

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	11985	29000	267350			
To Ft Colb'ne			19000			
To Cleveland	30			350		
To Collingwd	2230	235				
Total	13475	30235	312350			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 16.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	2,239	Lumber, ft	492,918
Corn bu	99,010	Shingles, no	181,000
Lard, Ql, brls	80	Lath, pcs	30,457
Lard, lbs	192,994	Posts, no	1,150
Cut Meats, lbs	171,000	Pickets, no	100
Coal, tons	255	Seeds, lbs	5,191
		Coal, tons	5

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JUNE 16, 1862.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	150	Flour, brls	1,800
Lumber, ft	1,125,000	Wheat, bu	98,475
Ties bxs	64	Oats, bu	131,800
Staves, no	30,000	Pork brls	7
Fish, brls	20	Lead, Tallow brls	25
Butter, lbs	650	Lard, lbs	5,000
Salt, tons	501	Broom Corn bales	200

The receipts of Produce to-day comprised 11,339 brls flour, 64,157 bu wheat, and 282,494 bu corn.

There was a good attendance on Change, and the leading grain was steadily but less active.

The demand for flour was light and the market was dull, the sales amounting to only about 1,800 brls at $5@5.25 for choice White Winter extras; $5.10@4.15 for Spring extras; and $3.50@3 80 for Spring supers. The recent advance in freights has rendered the market for Spring extras particularly dull and depressed—the asking prices being 5@25c above the limits of buyers.

The Wheat market opened firm, with sales at yesterday's outside quotations; but towards the close it became quiet and was a shade weaker, without, however, any material change. About 75,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands at 86c for No. 1 Red; 80@81c for Amber Iowa; 78@82c for No. 1 Spring; and 76@77c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing at 77½c for No. 1 Spring, and 76c for No. 2 Spring.

The Corn market was also less active, and not so buoyant as yesterday; but there was no very material decline. About 190,000 bushels were sold at 31c for choice River White afloat; 30½@30c for Old River Mixed afloat; 29@30c for New River Mixed afloat; 29c for Rejected River afloat; 27½@27½c for Old Mix